# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 67. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION

### A Missing Collector of Customs.

### A Detective in His Office.

### The Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

### Aggravated Assault and Battery!

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### AN ABSCONDING COLLECTOR.

**The Collector of the Port of New York Missing—A Government Detective in His Office.**

The N. Y. *Sun* of this morning has the following startling intelligence:—

Collector Bailey, whose recent moiety raids upon the merchants of the Thirty-second district have been the talk of the town, has absconded. The fact was first made public yesterday afternoon by a rumor, which was subsequently confirmed by inquiries at his office and elsewhere. His flight was the subject of general comment. He had made good his escape when Colonel Whiteley, the Government detective, took possession of his office yesterday, preparatory to making an examination of his accounts. When it is known that the receipts of this office occasionally amount to from $50,000 to $100,000 in a single day, the sudden action of the Colonel, which was taken under the direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury, will be sufficiently explained.

PRIVATE INVESTIGATION BY SOLICITOR BANFIELD.

A day or two ago, Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Smith, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, came on to this city from Washington to investigate Mr. Bailey's recent seizures of books and property. They had several secret sessions, and it is said that they heard some charges against the Collector which were based on documentary evidence. While they were engaged in this task, Mr. Bailey was absorbed in the Fullerton trial, remaining daily by the side of Judge Pierrepont for the purpose of suggesting questions to be propounded to the witnesses against the Judge. The nature of the charges made against Mr. Bailey has not yet been disclosed; but bank checks with his indorsement for various amounts of money, which are said not to have been accounted for to the Treasury Department, have been used as evidence against him. He is believed to have expended a large amount of

MONEY TO CONVICT JUDGE FULLERTON,

and the discharge of the Judge operated unfavorably on his spirits and his future prospects. About a month ago Commissioner Delano was sent on to this city to inquire into Bailey's action in seizing property down town, but the collector persuaded the Commissioner that he was right. Mr. Delano has an interest in the moieties which Collector Bailey anticipated in his seizures, and as he declined to see any of the owners of the goods who desired to make disclosures to him, Mr. Banfield was next despatched by Mr. Boutwell to make a rigid investigation, and the result is—Bailey's flight.

BAILEY'S FAREWELL TO VAIL.

Our reporter had an interview with Mr. Vail last night, at his house on Eighteenth street.

"Has Mr. Bailey really fled?" he asked.

Mr. Vail—Yes, sir; he is gone.

Reporter—When did he go?

Mr. Vail—I can't say. I received a letter from him on Wednesday night, and it said that he was about to disappear forever from this city. He bade me good bye in it.

Reporter—Is it not probable that he may come back?

Mr. Vail—No, sir; I know he will not.

Reporter—What do you think was the cause of the flight?

Mr. Vail—I can't say. You see I don't know much about the affairs of the office.

Reporter—Have any charges been preferred against him?

Mr. Vail—Not that I have heard. I presume his accounts are correct. I shall be astonished if they are not. I shall take charge of the office to-morrow.

Reporter—Is it not possible that Mr. Bailey can explain his disappearance satisfactorily?

Mr. Vail (firmly)—Rest assured upon it, sir, he'll not come back. They will examine his books to-morrow, and then it will be shown whether the accounts are correct.

Our reporter next went to Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, and found

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF MR. BAILEY'S HOUSE.

Inquiries, however, elicited the fact that Mr. Bailey was not at home. His wife lay sick up stairs with heart disease, and two children felt the weight of the calamity which has fallen upon them. The officers who were placed there by Colonel Whiteley awaited the return of the Collector in vain, their object being to make inquiries of him respecting the affairs of his office. Mrs. Bailey does not know of his whereabouts.

BAILEY'S PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Bailey kept his public accounts in the Bank of Commerce. The cashier of the Merchants' Bank, where he kept his private account, being interrogated, said that Mr. Bailey kept his private account there, and the bank passed his official checks through the clearing house; he had known Mr. Bailey years ago as an associate in the Treasury Department, and although he had just heard this report of his disappearance, and various reasons assigned therefor, he believed him to be an honorable and conscientious man; his private accounts had not been drawn down unusually low, nor had anything occurred to indicate any informality or derangement in his affairs; he believed Mr. Bailey's absence was only temporary and for a legitimate reason.

NOT SEEN FOR TWO DAYS.

The *Sun* reporter then went to the Deputy Collector in the office below. Mr. Bailey's deputy stated that his chief had disappeared. He had not seen him for two days, did not know where he had gone, and was very naturally greatly concerned and anxious about his absence. That his accounts were disordered or inaccurate, or that he was in any way a defaulter, the deputy denied. Everybody was at his post in the office but Mr. Bailey. The deputy had seen Mr. Banfield, of the Treasury Department, on Thursday, Mr. Smith, of the same department, on Friday, together with Mr. Pierrepont, District Attorney. From these gentlemen he learned that there were no proceedings in Washington or here which should cause him any uneasiness, or lead to his absenting himself from his post.

BAILEY'S BONDSMEN.

Should any defalcations be found in Mr. Bailey's office the Government is amply secured, as his bondsmen are gentlemen of large wealth and respectability. They are the Hon. George Opdyke, Henry Clews, George Douglas, Henry B. Davis, and others. Judge Pierrepont is co-operating with Solicitor Banfield in making examinations of Mr. Bailey's books.

### THE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

**Further Particulars of the Catastrophe—No Piece of a Man Weighing More than Ten Pounds Found.**

Justice Miller, of Englewood, yesterday afternoon commenced his inquest over the remains of the men who were killed in the nitro-glycerine explosion at Tall. P. Shafner's factory, near Ridgefield, on Thursday last.

The factory stood a little distance back from the river. A road ran by its side to a temporary wharf erected a few yards below where lay a vessel, which was to carry the shipment away. The glycerine to be shipped was carried first by the men to a wagon, in which it was transported to the vessel. Five hands were at the time of the occurrence at work in the factory, Sebastian Bourmon and his son Leonard, Richard Hentz, Henry Richter, and Herman Myer, and a son of Hentz, who bore the same christian name with his father, was there for the purpose of collecting money due him by the proprietor of the establishment. According to the testimony of Leonard, it seems that his father, Sebastian, was carrying a bag of the material to the wagon, when he let it fall, and the explosion followed. Sebastian Kourmon, Henry Richter, Herman Meyers, the foreman of the men, and young Richard Hentz were killed outright, and Richard's father was seriously injured. The remains of the men were scattered in every direction, and they were so mutilated that no piece of them weighing over ten pounds was found. They were gathered into baskets, and now lie in the factory awaiting burial. The only man who escaped unharmed was Leonard Kourmon. He lay in the wagon, he testified, and as if by a miracle he escaped unharmed. The testimony of this witness had not been concluded, when the inqest was adjourned until Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

Crowds of spectators from all the neighboring country gathered at the fatal spot yesterday to view the ruins. The *debris* had not yet been cleared away, and it is not known whether any of the glycerine yet remains intact buried under it.

The factory, originally occupied by the New York Beet Sugar Company, was the property of William Lawton. At the time of the accident there were stored in it 7000 pounds of nitro-glycerine, with material for the manufacture of about ten tons more. The value of property destroyed exceeds $75,000.

The occupation of the place by Tall. P. Shafner was not agreeable to the residents in the neighborhood, and they appealed to the Legislature some time ago to pass an act prohibiting the proprietor from conducting this business. The Legislature complied, and an act was passed a few days ago ordering the removal of the manufactory.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**The Rosenberg Lunacy Case—Decision of the Court.**

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.*

This morning Judge Allison delivered the following opinion in the case of Louis E. Rosenberg, an alleged lunatic, before the court on a writ of habeas corpus:—

The testimony in this case established in the clearest manner that the relator is not of sound mind, and that he is a proper subject for medical treatment for the mental disorder with which he is afflicted. The testimony of Drs. Kirkbride and Jones, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, is clear upon this point; and if we add to what they have said upon the subject the testimony of the eminent medical gentlemen who made a protracted and critical examination of the relator, for the purpose of testing his sanity or insanity, we can have no room for doubt that it is every way judicious to place him under the care of those who are competent to give to him the advantage of great experience and acknowledged skill in the treatment of persons afflicted with mental unsoundness. Doctors Goddard, Pepper, Ray, Fricke, and Keller, gentlemen of integrity, ranking with the most eminent in the profession of medicine in Philadelphia, agree that upon some subjects his mind is in an unnatural and unhealthy condition; that his delusions are clearly marked; and that it is best for the patient that he should remain where he now is for treatment, with a view to his restoration. Several of these gentlemen say that, in their opinion, it would not be safe to the community, and all agree that it would not be safe to himself, if he were allowed to go at large, free to control his own actions and to follow the inclinations of a mind off its balance, and impressed with the belief of the existence of a conspiracy to restrain him of his liberty for the purpose of getting wrongful possession of his property.

The testimony of Dr. Ridgely established the fact that the relator meditated the taking of his own life. Asked the witness to procure poison for him, to be used for this purpose, saying that he wished to take his life to prevent the physicians from killing him. Asked for prussic acid, and offered to give money and other property to the witness, if he would get it for him.

If we are to be governed by the testimony the conclusion is irresistible that Doctor Rosenberg requires care and treatment such as he will receive in the institution in which he has been placed; but one physician, Doctor Bascom, differing in opinion with all the others, and he admitting that he had not made a critical or accurate examination of the patient.

It is, however, claimed that the relator is entitled to his discharge because of the want of a proper legal authority to receive him into the institution at the time at which he was taken to the hospital by his brother and the physician in charge of the Jewish Hospital in this city. The return to the writ asserts the presentation to Dr. Jones of a copy of proceedings in lunacy taken before a judge of the Probate Court of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, under which Dr. Rosenberg was declared to be insane. Dr. Jones at first refused to receive the relator, but afterwards consented to his remaining in the hospital, with his brother, until the necessary papers could be obtained from Cleveland. The same day the brother left the city of Philadelphia without notice to the officers of the institution, and subsequently sailed for Europe. Under these circumstances, and the conviction in the minds of the physicians in charge of the hospital that Dr. Rosenberg was insane, it was deemed by them advisable to take care of him until the necessary papers were sent to them. The certificates required by the act of 20th April, 1849, were received on the 27th day of November last, Dr. Rosenberg having been taken to the institution on the 12th of that month. The return further sets out that Dr. Rosenberg was then regularly entered on the books of the hospital as a patient; that he had been an inmate of hospitals for the insane in the Western States, and that the reason for bringing him to this city was that one of the asylums situate in the State of Ohio had been destroyed by fire, and that the asylum at Cleveland was for this reason full, and therefore unable to receive him. That the regularly appointed committee, or guardian, of Louis E. Rosenberg, approved of his being placed in the Pennsylvania Hospital, and desire that he should be kept where he now is.

The act of the 28th of April, 1869, provides, in the first section, that insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of two or more reputable physicians after a personal examination, made within one week of the date thereof; and this certificate to be duly acknowledged and sworn to, or affirmed, before some magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and to the respectability of the signers.

The certificate of the physicians and of the justice of the peace is in strict compliance with the requirements of the first section of the act of 1849, but there is a radical defect in the application to admit Doctor Rosenberg to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The application is required to be made by the legal guardian of the alleged lunatic, or by their relatives or friends in case they have no guardian. The act of the 17th of June, 1836, section 17, Purdon 682, declares the appointment of any committee, trustee, guardian, or the like, by any authority out of this Commonwealth, shall not authorize the person so appointed to control the person or estate of any lunatic or habitual drunkard resident within this Commonwealth, or to control the real estate situate within this Commonwealth of any lunatic or habitual drunkard, whether resident within this Commonwealth or otherwise.

The application is signed by Adolph Rittberg, who was appointed committee or guardian by the Probate Court of the State of Ohio. This appointment, though good in Ohio, is made of no effect in Pennsylvania; the act just cited says in so many words that such appointment shall not authorize the committee to control the person or estate of a lunatic resident in Pennsylvania. A resident is defined to be a person dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite. An illustration given is that of a public minister, who resides at a foreign court. It is entirely distinct from the legal signification of the term residence, which implies settlement, which in contemplation of law is a question of intention. The term as applied to a lunatic brought within this Commonwealth excludes the idea of intention; for one found to be a lunatic is incapable of forming an intention to reside anywhere, in the sense of acquiring thereby a legal residence or settlement. It can have therefore no other meaning as employed in the act of 1836 in its application to a person declared to be a lunatic before he came within the Commonwealth, and who continues to be of unsound mind, than as meaning a person who is living or dwelling for the time in Pennsylvania.

The object contemplated by the act of 1836 seems to be to prevent a committee or guardian who is beyond the jurisdiction of the courts of the Commonwealth, who cannot be reached by their process, who has not given security here for the faithful administration of his trust, from exercising any control over either the person or the property of a lunatic within this State.

Mr. Rittberg, who is represented to be a gentleman of respectability, being a foreign committee, possesses no legal authority in Pennsylvania, and was therefore incapable of making application for the admission into the Pennsylvania Hospital, or in any way controlling the person of Louis E. Rosenberg within this Commonwealth. The act requires the application to be made by the *legal* guardian, or relatives or friends. This, of course, means the legal guardian of this jurisdiction, not one whose acts are declared by statute to possess no legal authority with us.

This conclusion would render it unnecessary to proceed further in considering the other question, upon which this application is based. The criticism upon what has been called a violation of the act of 1869, in receiving Dr. Rosenberg without the proper certificate, is more plausible than sound. The return shows that he was not placed in the hospital in the sense in which the word is employed in the act of 1869, before the 27th of November, the day on which the certificate of the physicians was received. There could be no placing of the patient without the consent of the hospital authorities, and the return, which is in no way contradicted, asserts that he was refused admission as a patient prior to the 27th of November. Whilst waiting for the necessary certificates, the return asserts that permission was given to the brother of Dr. Rosenberg to remain with the Doctor until the proper authority could be procured. And that, in violation of his agreement, the brother went away secretly, and left the Doctor in the asylum. The authorities of the hospital would have been legally justified in turning the relator out of the institution, but whatever might be said of such conduct, as a compliance with the letter of the law, the inhumanity of such an act would not be doubtful, and might have been attended with consequences the most serious to Dr. Rosenburg.

I cannot but regret the necessity which compels me to discharge the Doctor from the institution in which he now is. An institution second to none of its kind in this country, which is under wise management; with one at its head, whose learning, skill, great experience, and humanity are confessed by all who have kowledge of him. I am fearful Doctor Rosenburg will be greatly the loser if he is removed from the asylum; the consequences maybe to him the worst that can be contemplated, but if he is not legally in the institution, there is no alternative but to decide the question as it is presented to us.

The embarrassment under which I am placed is to determine what order to make at this time. I cannot turn him loose to run at large at the risk of doing injury to himself or possibly to others. The suggestions which have presented themselves to my mind are to remand the defendant until the committee in Ohio can be notified to come to Philadelphia, with the view of making application to be appointed committee of Dr. Rosenberg here, which would enable him to make application in proper form for his reception as a patient into the hospital where he now is, or if he deems it advisable, remove him to the State of Ohio for treatment there, or to proceed under the sixth section of the act of 1869, to appoint a commission to inquire into the question of the sanity of the relator, for the purpose of reaching a proper disposition of Doctor Rosenberg, either here or in the State from which he was brought.

For the present, therefore, the relator is remanded and suggestions are invited from counsel as to what course they may deem it is best should be pursued.

**Heavy Sentence.**

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.*

Henry Shelley, who was recently convicted of perjury, in falsely swearing that the signature to a mortgage was not his, was sentenced to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. This man was convicted of perjury in Judge Thompson's term, but owing to circumstances which then arose, he did not receive the merited punishment.

**The Mercantile Library and the Sunday Question.**

*Nisi Prius—Judge Read.*

A petition of John C. Granger to the following effect was presented this morning to Judge Read in the Supreme Court:—

That inasmuch as a meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library was held on the 15th of February, 1870, of which due notice had been given, in accordance with the demands of the act of incorporation, at which meeting a resolution was passed by a majority of the stockholders present, of whom there was a quorum, directing the Board of Directors to open the library as a reading-room on Sundays, between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock P. M., and as the Board of Directors have refused to comply with this wish of the stockholders, the petitioner prays, having no other legal remedy, that the court will issue an alternative writ of mandamus, returnable to the first Monday of April, 1870, commanding the Board of Directors to keep the library open on the days named, or signify to the court some reason to the contrary.

In accordance with this petition the court this morning issued the following order:—

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex relatione* John C. Granger vs. Joseph C. Grubb, Richard Wood, T. Morris Perot and others, constituting the Directors of the Mercantile Library Company.

And now, this 19th day of March, 1870, on motion of G. Morgan Eldridge for relator, the court grants a rule on defendants to show cause why an alternative writ of mandamus shall not issue, returnable to the first Monday of April, 1870, commanding the said respondents to keep the Mercantile Library open as a reading room on every Sunday between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock in the afternoon, or signify to the court some reason to the contrary.

Rule returnable on Saturday, March 26, 1870.

### DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

**A Gentleman Knocked Down in Front of His Residence and Robbed.**

The Chicago *Tribune* of March 17 says:—

The western limits of the city witnessed another brutal outrage early yesterday morning. A gentleman named Andrews, residing near Western avenue, on West Washington street, in company with a cousin, residing on West Madison street, found themselves down town at a late hour on Tuesday night, and as the cars had ceased running, they proposed to ride home in a hack. Before starting they entered a saloon, and making known their wish to the proprietor, the latter recommended the driver of a hack who was present. Several men in the saloon joined in the conversation, and stated that they also lived in the western part of the city, and would like to share in the vehicle. The proposition was agreed to, and the four men took seats in the vehicle. Mr. Andrews, having been on a collecting tour, had a considerable amount of money about his person, but did not suspect any harm from his fellow-travellers. During the trip he remarked to one of the men that he bore a close resemblance to a party who attempted to garrote him on Western avenue some time ago. The remark was received as a joke, and all joined in the laugh. Near Union Park the cousin left the hack, and the remaining three proceeded onward. When arrived at Mr. Andrews' house, the hack came to a halt in front of the door. He stepped out of the hack, but had no sooner reached the ground than he was felled by a slung-shot, and rendered speechless. The scoundrels then searched his pockets, but realized only $15, as the bulk of the money was in a belt worn next the victim's body. No doubt incensed at their ill-luck, the thieves vented their rage upon the prostrate body, kicking Mr. Andrews' head and face literally into a jelly. The inmates of the house having heard the hack stop at the door and leave again shortly after, now took steps to investigate the matter, and, on reaching the door, found Mr. Andrews lying insensible in the blood-soaked snow. He was instantly taken into the house, where he was given in charge of a physician. He was extremely low yesterday. We understand that the case was reported to the police, but they have so far seen fit to keep it to themselves.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Cotton less firm at 23@23¼c. Flour dull and medium grades less firm. Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·12½@6·75. Corn quiet; white, 90@91c.; yellow, 92@93c. Oats, 53c. Rye, 95c.@$1. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky steady at 96@97c.; stock scarce.

—A Baltimore couple, recently married, appended to the announcement of the fact in the papers:—"Advertised for the benefit of a few of our inquisitive friends."

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Justice to Our Sailors.

### The Crew of the Maria.

### Methodist Conference at Pottsville.

### The Montana Governorship.

### Disturbances at Richmond.

### Financial and Commercial

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Dropped from the Rolls.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Midshipman Frank T. Jenkins, having absented himself from the Naval Academy without permission, in direct violation of regulations, has been dropped from the rolls of the Academy.

**A Just Demand—The Loss of the Tug "Maria."**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The House Military Committee is in receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to the loss of the U. S. steam tug Maria, and the claims of her officers and crew. It will be remembered that the Maria, in charge of Lieut.-Commander Marston Niles, were engaged in convoying the iron-clad Miantonomah from New York to Boston in January last, and while off Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, in "going about" for the purpose of assisting the Miantonomah the two vessels came in collision and the Maria was struck on the starboard quarter and sunk. Captain R. W. Shufeldt, commanding the Miantonomah at the time, reports that the "wreck sunk directly under our bow." Those of the crew of the tug who were on deck jumped on board of us, and those who were below were probably the ones lost. We heard no cry for assistance after she went down. Our life boat was manned, but it would have been very hazardous to have lowered it. The sea at the time was running high, sweeping over the main deck with great force. All communication with it had been cut off throughout the night.

Lieutenant-Commander Niles also reports that "from the first crash till her (the Maria's) disappearance, I think it was not over thirty [illegible] Everybody was saved on the Miantonomah's bows except Edward Coles and James Cummings, firemen; John Burns, oiler, who is supposed to have been crushed by the shock, and a man employed as cook for the trip, whose name none of the survivors know, and who probably went down in the galley.

The Secretary states that the vessel at the time of her loss was in the line of duty, and it seems but just that those who were saved should be compensated for the loss of their personal effects, and that some act of relief for the relatives of those of the crew who went down with the vessel should be passed. The department has already given instructions to the Auditor to allow compensation for clothing, etc., under existing laws, and it desires that Congress should make an enactment for the relief of the relatives of those who perished while performing their duties.

**The Richmond Disturbances.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, March 19.—It is understood that Judge Underwood, who is at Alexandria, Va., yesterday granted a writ of injunction restraining Ellison and others from exercising the functions of municipal officers of Richmond. The Federal authorities here consider that General Canby will have no difficulty in preventing a formidable outbreak.

**Governorship of Montana.**

Four members of the Senate Committee on Territories were in favor of making an adverse report against the nomination of Potts to be Governor of Montana, and three in favor of recommending his confirmation, but in order to avoid a divided report the committee unanimously agreed to postpone the case indefinitely.

### FROM THE STATE.

**Philadelphia Conference Proceedings—Anniversary of the Sunday School Union.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

POTTSVILLE, March 19, 1870.

A large audience gathered yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock of clergy and Sunday School laborers to participate in the exercises of the Sunday School meeting. An address was delivered by the Rev. J. H. Vincent, Agent of the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church. The exercises closed with the benediction from the Rev. T. A. Fernley.

EVENING MEETING.

Rev. C. D. Thompson opened the exercises with prayer. Rev. S. H. C. Smith was called upon for the first address. The next address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Nadal, of Drew Theological Institute. Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York, was called upon.

The influence of these two meetings will not be lost. It was the most successful of all the anniversaries which have been held during the present session, and never exceeded by any of the Sunday School Union annual meetings in the history of the conference. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. J. Paxson.

### FROM EUROPE.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

BREMEN, March 19.—Petroleum closed quiet last night.

HAMBURG, March 19.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 18 marc bancos 8 schillings.

LONDON, March 19—11·30 A. M.—Consols 93 for money and 93⅛ for account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90⅝; 1865s, old, 89⅞; 1867s, 89⅞; 10-40s, 87; Erie Railroad, 21¾; Illinois Central, 115; Great Western, 29⅜.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales will probably reach 12,000 bales. California Wheat, 9s. 3d.; red Western, 7s. 11d.

LONDON, March 19—11·30 A. M.—Linseed Cakes dull. Sugar quiet and steady on the spot, and firmer, but not higher afloat. Calcutta linseed, 59s. 3d. Refined Petroleum dull at 1s. 10d. Turpentine, 30s. 3d.

PARIS, March 19.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 65c.

ANTWERP, March 19.—Petroleum opened quiet at 56¾f.

### CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate is not in session to-day.

**House.**

The House met for debate on the Tariff bill, but no member seeking the floor the House immediately adjourned.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, March 19, 1870.

The Money market is steady this morning, and though the banks are getting quite reserved in their treatment of outsiders, it is not a sure indication of any probable stringency and should not unduly stimulate the demand. Money is always in great demand about this period, on account of the large disbursements paid out in April, for which provisions are being made in advance by the calling in of loans.

The rates to-day are not materially changed, but they are very firm. We continue to quote at 5@6 per cent. on call and at 6@8 per cent. on time contracts.

Gold opened at 112⅛, advanced to 112⅝, closing at about that figure. The tendency of the market is decidedly upward, for which no good reason is apparent.

Government bonds seem to have broken loose from gold and prices show a decline of ¼ as compared with closing quotations yesterday.

There was some activity at the Stock Board and prices are pretty steady. In State loans no sales. City sixes sold steady at 102 for the new issues.

Reading Railroad stock is under "bear" influences, and prices are weak. Sales at 47⅞@48. Sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅝; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 115, an advance; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54⅛@54¼c; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 42, b. o.; and Northern Central Railroad at 49.

In Canal shares there was only a small sale of Lehigh at 31⅛, b. o. No further sales were reported, but prices were fairly steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

**Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.**

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 C & A m 6s,'89 | 93¾ | 3 sh Mech Bank.. | 31⅞ |
| $5900 City 6s, N...ls. | 102 | 100 sh Read R..s30. | 47⅞ |
| $200 Read deb bds. | 82 | 100 do.....s10. | 47¾ |
| $1000 W Jer R 8s.... | 90 | 100 do.s5wn&i. | 47⅞ |
| $1141 Am Gold...c. | 112⅛ | 100 do......... | 47⅝ |
| $1000 Phil & E 6s.... | 92 | 100 do.s5wn&i. | 47⅞ |
| $2000 W Jer 6s...... | 96 | 100 do....... . | 47⅞ |
| $500 Leh gold L..c. | 89 | 200 do. ..ls.2d. | 47⅞ |
| 2 sh Penna R.... | 56⅜ | 75 do.......ls. | 48 |
| 100 do.......c. | 56⅜ | 100 do.....b35. | 48 |
| 6 do.......c. | 56⅜ | 100 do.....b30. | 48 |
| 98 sh C & Am R.ls. | 115 | 200 do......s5. | 47·94 |
| 20 sh City Bk...ss. | 73⅛ | 200 do....s5&i. | 47·94 |
| 50 sh N Cent R.... | 49 | 500 do...b5&i. | 46·94 |
| 23 sh Leh V R...ls. | 54¼ | 300 do...ls.b3. | 48 |
| 100 do.......ls. | 54⅛ | 100 do..... b4. | 48 |
| 3 do......... | 54⅛ | 200 do....ls.b2 | 48 |
| 100 sh Leh N St.b60 | 31⅛ | 100 do......... | 47·94 |
| 100 sh O C & A R R. b60.. | 42 | 100 do.......c. | 47·94 |

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U.S. 6s of 1881, 119⅜@119⅝; do., 1862, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1864, 108⅞@109; do. 1865, 109@109⅛; do. 1865, new, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1867, do. 108⅝@109; do. 1868, do., 109@109⅛; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112⅛@112⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112⅛@112⅜; Silver, 111@112⅛. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $935@945; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $760@775.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as [illegible] 109⅜@110; do., 1864, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1865, 109@109⅜; do., July, 1865, 107⅞@108; do. do., 1867, 108⅞@109⅛; 1868, 109@109⅛; do., 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜; Cur. 6s, 112⅛@112⅜. Gold, 112⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 112⅛ | 11·15 A. M. | 112⅜ |
| 10·23 " | 112¼ | 11·30 " | 112⅝ |
| 10·45 " | 112⅜ | 11·32 " | 112½ |
| 10·50 " | 112¼ | 11·33 " | 112⅝ |
| 11·05 " | 112⅜ | 11·51 " | 112½ |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 19.—The Flour market is very dull, but prices are quotably unchanged. There is no shipping demand, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, in lots, at $4·37½@4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·87½ for extras; $5@5·75 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $5·25@5·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do. $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $4·62½ ℔ barrel.

There is but little movement in Wheat, and only 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at $1·23@1·25. Rye is dull at 95c. Corn is in fair request, at former rates. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow in the cars and from store at 89@90c., and afloat at 92c. Oats are unchanged; 1500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 54@55c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $28 ℔ ton.

Cloverseed is in demand, and 200 bushels sold at $8·12½@8·18¾.

Whisky is quiet. 25 barrels iron-bound sold at $1·01.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.............MARCH 19

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........33 | 11 A. M.......46 | 2 P. M........51

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, Gibraltar for orders, Workman & Co.

Br. brig Dominion, White, Halifax, C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Palos, Shackford, Caibarien, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr M. G. Collins, Endicott, Barbados, do.

Schr E. M. Fox, Case, Boston, John C. Scott & Sons.

Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Coan, Boston, do.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, do.

Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, St. John, P. R., John Mason & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. (not arrived yesterday as inadvertently reported). Passed a large steam frigate at anchor at Fourteen Feet Bank, probably the Congress, bound out; an unknown bark, deeply laden, at anchor at Morris Liston's, bound up.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passed at Brandywine, a bark, a barkentine, and a full-rigged brig, bound up.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown via Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, from Norwich, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Tuckerton.

Schr Armenia, Cole, from Little Egg Harbor.

Schr Julia Nelson, Cavalier, from Little Egg Harbor.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barks India, from London; Vision, from do.; schr Alice B. Gardner, from Cardenas.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 18.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Empress, with guano, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 18.—The tow reported yesterday did not get away, owing to the gale prevailing on Chesapeake bay. L. S. C.

## SAN DOMINGO

### Shall We Buy It?

### The Dominican Republic—Its Position, Geography, and History.

### SAMANA BAY.

### Shall We Rent It?

### The Key to the Indies—Negotiations Concerning It.

Alaska having been fully secured, and St. Thomas presenting no claims upon the people that are recognized as warranting the expenditure of $10,000,000 to secure it, the annexationists are now devoting their whole time and attention to the case of San Domingo. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs does not appear to regard the scheme with favor, having voted to report against it; but the President has become its special champion, and it is thought that, when Mr. Sumner presents his adverse report in the Senate, that body will order the whole subject back to the committee for further consideration, in connection with various maps and documents not examined hitherto, which, it is hoped, will cause the committee to reverse its action and recommend the ratification of the treaty with President Baez. In executive session on Thursday last it was decided to make the treaty the special subject of discussion in secret session on Wednesday next, and for that purpose the executive session will begin at 1 o'clock, and the whole day devoted to it. In view of the importance which is attached to the annexation scheme, the facts concerning San Domingo given below will be read with interest at this time.

**The Republic of San Domingo.**

The Dominican republic, the eastern portion of the island of Hayti, comprises nearly three-fifths of the island. Its name is derived from the ancient Spanish appellation of the island—San Domingo. Its area is estimated at 17,500 square miles. Its population is about 200,000, of whom one-tenth claim to be whites; the rest are of African descent, or of mixed African and European. The boundary between it and the Haytien republic is an irregular line drawn from the mouth of the river Massacre, on the north coast of the island, to the river Anses-a-Pitre, or Pedernales, on the south coast. The interior of the republic consists of mountain ranges, rising to an elevation of 6000 to 8000 feet, and covered with magnificent tropical forests. From the base of these mountains large plains, watered by numerous streams, stretch towards the coast. Of these plains, the Vega Real (Royal plain) and those of the Sayna, the Azua, and the Neybe are the most densely populated. Among the rivers, most of which bear the character of mountain torrents, the Great Yaqui, emptying into the Bay of Monte Christo; the Yuma, whose embouchure is in the Bay of Samana; the Higuey, the Gaboon, Soco, Socaris, Brujuelas, Ozoma, Jayna, Nisao, Bani, and Neybo deserve to be mentioned. The harbor of St. Domingo city is one of the best; next to it the Bay of Samana offers an excellent roadstead. Of the lesser islands on the coast belonging to the republic, Beata and Saona are the most considerable.

**History of the Republic.**

The territory belonging to the present republic was under the rule of Spain previous to 1795, when, by the treaty of Basle, it was united with the Haytien portion under the domination of France. When, after terrible struggles, the colored population of the island had become independent of France, the tyranny of Dessalines drove the Dominicans back into the arms of Spain, which thus regained possession of its former colony in 1808.

The next year the Dominicans declared their independence, abolished slavery, and remained in an unsettled state until 1822, when the whole island was united under a republican form of government, and Boyer, the President of Hayti, was chosen President for life.

**First Presidency of Santana.**

But in 1844, the negroes of Hayti having succeeded in elevating General Riviere to the Presidency, the Dominicans, encouraged by the friendly assurances of the French Consul-General Moges, again formed a separate government (February 27) under the auspices of the "liberator" Pedro Santana, who defeated Riviere near Santiago (April 9), thus securing the independence of his country. Recognized by France, a treaty of friendship and commerce with which power was concluded October 22, 1848, and by Great Britain (treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation concluded in May, 1850), the Dominican republic upheld her independence successfully against repeated efforts of Soulouque, the ruler of Hayti.

**The Treason of Jimenes.**

The Presidential term of Santana having ended in 1849, Jimenes was elected his successor. Though of Caucasian blood, the latter secretly conspired with Soulouque, who invaded the territory of the republic at the head of 20,000 men, and defeated the Dominicans in some skirmishes near Azua and Las Matas. In this extremity Santana was recalled by the people. He vanquished the Haytien army April 22, near Savana Numero, so completely that the war for the time being was at an end. Jimenes sought a refuge with Soulouque, who made him one of his dukes, while Santana resigned his Dictatorship in favor of the newly elected constitutional President, Buenaventura Baez.

**First Presidency of Baez.**

Baez is a mulatto, and was born at Azua in the year 1820. His father had taken an active part in the insurrection of 1808, and he was thus born into public life, as it were, his unquestioned talents, not less than his wealth, contributing largely to his influence. He had been the most intimate friend of Santana, and to his influence was owing in a measure his elevation to the Presidency at this critical period in the history of the country. In 1850 Soulouque once more invaded the country unsuccessfully. Baez having, during the latter part of his administration, favored the policy of the clerical party, was rejected by the people in 1853, and Santana re-elected President, a breach between him and Baez being the inevitable result.

[Continued on the Second Page.]

## SAN DOMINGO.

*Continued from the First Page.*

### Santana's Second Term.

Santana at once took vigorous measures against the clerical party. He compelled the Archbishop to swear allegiance to the constitution, and endeavored to free himself from French influence. His sympathies with the United States induced him to enter into negotiations with a secret diplomatic agent of President Pierce, General Cazneau, the newly appointed Minister to St. Domingo, and to negotiate with him a treaty (October 5, 1854), the secret stipulations of which provided, it is believed, for the cession to the United States of the Bay of Samana. But this treaty was never ratified. It is probable that the failure of Santana to obtain this recognition facilitated the efforts of the French and British agents to render him unpopular, and on May 27, 1856, he was deposed, leaving the Vice-President, Reglatta Mota, acting President.

### Baez's Second Term.

The way was thus paved for the second elevation of Baez to the Presidency, which he assumed October 6, 1856. But the triumph of Baez was short lived. Dissatisfaction with his rule spread so rapidly that Santana was enabled to head a revolutionary movement, September, 1857, which eventually led to the expulsion of Baez, who again surrendered the Government to Santana, June 11, 1858. Through the mediation of France, England, and Spain, a convention was drawn up, by which Baez agreed to leave the country.

### Santana's Third Term.

When the downfall of Soulouque in Hayti occurred, in January, 1859, Santana offered his hearty congratulations to President Geffrard, and it was generally expected that a close alliance would again be established between the two republics, although there was no expectation of an attempt at consolidating the two sections of the island. But the third rule of Santana was short and unprosperous.

### The Spanish Invasion.

Santana betrayed the republic soon after his entrance upon power, and made a desperate and treasonable attempt to transfer it back to the dominion of the mother country. Two or three years were employed in the concoction and maturing of this treason, when Spain invaded the island with a formidable force, but found the Dominicans united to oppose the invaders. The war, which began in 1861, continued with varying success, characterized by several severe engagements and the almost total desolation of the republic, for two years, when it was ended by the defeat and withdrawal of the Spanish troops. The expulsion of the Spaniards was followed by many dissensions among the Dominicans, and the present government has been founded in much tribulation. Santana, after his treason, went to Spain and died there in disgrace.

### Salcedo, Espalliet, Polanco, Pimental, Cabral and Guillermo.

The war with Spain left General Jose Antonio Salcedo President of the republic; but he appearing too anxious to make a treaty with Spain, the Dominicans got suspicious of him, and on October 10, 1864, a midnight caucus of ministers and a few citizens of Santiago deposed him and appointed the Vice-President, Ulysses F. Espalliet, to succeed him. The people so far recognized this action as to demand by a popular manifestation the resignation of Salcedo, but repudiated Espalliet for General Gaspar Polanco, who was made President, and who immediately assumed that dignity.

Polanco's lease of power was also destined to be short lived. He called a national convention, which met on the 27th of February, 1865, and elected a legal government, composed of General Pedro A. Pimental as President; General Benizono F. de Rosas, Vice-President; P. G. Martinez, Secretary of War; General Jose del C. Reinoso, Secretary of the Interior; General Vincente Moral, Secretary of the Judiciary Department, and General Teodore and S. Henekin, Ministers of Finance and Commerce.

This government, like its immediate predecessors, was soon upset. On the 4th of August, 1865, a popular manifestation of the citizens of Santiago resulted in the repudiation of Pimental and his compatriots in favor of General Jose Maria Cabral, who was named Protector of the republic, and who at once became, but for a short time only, Dictator. He in turn was deposed before the country became fairly settled. General Pedro Guillermo on November 16 entered the Constitutional Assembly, deposed Cabral, proclaimed universal suffrage to be henceforth a part and parcel of the constitution of the republic, and immediately announced himself acting President until a regularly elected President could be chosen.

### Baez in Power the Third Time.

Baez, who had been living in exile in France, was then on his way to San Domingo to give in his adherence to the new government of Cabral, and had arrived at the island of Curacoa. The Constitutional Assembly immediately elected him President, and a deputation was despatched to Curacoa to invite his acceptance. He did so, and repairing to San Domingo city found the whole country, with the exception of Porto Plata, had given in its adherence to his rule. The rebellion in Porto Plata, headed by Salnave, who had been an unsuccessful rebel in the sister republic of Hayti, was soon suppressed. Cabral, Serrano, Pimental, and the other principal men of San Domingo gave in their support to the new government, and it seemed as if San Domingo was destined at last to enjoy a measure of tranquillity.

In January, 1866, ex-Secretary Seward visited San Domingo, and on the 14th paid a visit to Baez at the national palace, assuring him that the Government of the United States would undoubtedly give him its sympathy and moral support. But this assurance did not suffice to keep Baez firm in his seat, and in June, 1866, a revolution was inaugurated by Pimental, which ended in driving out Baez, who took refuge in St. Thomas. On September 29th following, Cabral was again declared President. He held the nominal power for about a year, but in the latter part of 1867 an insurrection in the interest of Baez was raised, and by the close of the year the greater portion of the territory of the republic was in the hands of his adherents. The insurrection continued to gain ground, and in January, 1868, Baez arrived in the island, and was formally proclaimed President. In February, Cabral, with his whole Cabinet, fled from the capital, which was taken possession of by the insurgents, and has remained in the undisturbed possession of Baez ever since.

The struggle for power, however, did not terminate, and has been maintained, with varying fortunes, to the present time. In addition to Cabral, Polanco and Luperon have risen to prominence as partisan leaders. While Baez maintained himself at the capital, Cabral managed to keep the Southern section of the country in subjection, and Luperon operated in the North, without much concert of action with the former. At present, however, it is believed that nearly the whole republic acknowledges the sway of Baez, his two most prominent antagonists being able to maintain merely a sort of guerilla warfare, to the terror and disaster of the unhappy people living in the sections frequented by their bands.

Such is a brief outline of the history of the so-called republic which it is proposed to annex to the United States. A perusal of it will not incline the taxpayers to the belief that the acquisition will prove a desirable one. The project for the annexation of the entire republic to this country originated in the negotiations for the lease by the United States of

### The Bay of Samana.

The Bay of Samana is situated on the south side of the peninsula of that name, which is projected from the northeastern coast of the island. The peninsula, which is also included in the negotiations which do not look to the acquisition of the entire country, is thirty-two miles long and eleven miles across at its greatest breadth. It comprises an area of about 225 square miles. But what is now a peninsula was formerly an island, there having been at its western end a water communication which is now filled up, but might be easily reopened. The soil is extremely fertile, its surface to a great extent being covered with timber suitable for ship-building and for cabinet work. Its mineral productions comprise iron, copper, gold in small quantities, and bituminous coal. The loftiest part of the peninsula is a peak called Sugar Loaf Hill, 1936 feet high, while another eminence, La Montana del Diablo, is 1300 feet above the level of the sea. The population in 1851 was 1721. The bay, which is bounded on the north by the peninsula and on the south and west by the mainland, is about forty-three miles in length by eight in breadth. The Yuma, the longest river in the island, empties into it at the west end, and it has great natural advantages for careening or repairing the largest vessels afloat. The harbor is unquestionably one of the finest in the world, and, moreover, occupies a most important position with reference to the various interoceanic routes to the West Indies, Central America, and the Gulf of Mexico. It commands the Mona passage, which is the principal entrance to the Caribbean Sea for vessels from Europe, being not more than sixty or seventy miles distant from this important strait, and not more than two hundred miles from the windward passage between Hayti and Cuba.

### Historical Incidents.

From the historical standpoint, the Bay of Samana is of considerable importance. Two of the leading events in its history are thus narrated:—

When Columbus was returning to Spain, after his first discovery of the New World, he passed, on the 12th of January, 1493, a high and beautiful headland, to which he gave the name of Cabo del Enamorado, or the Lover's Cape (at present called Cape Cabron;) and further eastward observed another, which he named Cabo San Feramo (at present known as Cape Samana), the most eastern point of the peninsula of the same name; and doubling this headland he saw before him a fine gulf of such an extent that he supposed it to be an arm of the sea separating Hispaniola from some other land. Here he anchored, and having sent his boats ashore, they found the natives quite different from the mild and pacific people the Spaniards had hitherto met in the New World. They were of a ferocious aspect and were painted hideously in various colors. Some of them carried war clubs, while others were armed with bows of more than a man's length, and with arrows pointed with hard wood or with bone. One of the natives having ventured to visit the ship, Columbus supposed him to be of the Carib tribe, and resolved to act cautiously. He regaled his visitor, and then sent him ashore, when, upon the boat approaching the land, upwards of fifty armed natives rushed towards it the native in the boat. The boat's crew having then landed, they endeavored to bargain with the savages for some of their weapons, when, from some unexplained cause, mistrust arose, whereupon the natives seized their bows and clubs and provided themselves with cords, as if with the intent to capture the Spaniards. The latter, in self-defense, attacked the natives, wounding two of them and putting the rest to flight. "This," says Washington Irving, in his "Life and Voyages of Columbus," "was the first contest with the Indians and the first time that native blood was shed by white men in the New World." Alas! how many streams might have been filled, ere the century closed, with the blood of the unfortunate natives that fell victims to Spanish cruelty. This "unpleasantness" was a cause of great grief to Columbus, but he eventually succeeded in re-establishing a good understanding, when the Cacique who governed over this people, whom Columbus called Ciguayans, visited the Admiral's ship, where his frank and bold manner won him many admirers. This Cacique's name was Cayacoa and not Mayobonex, as Irving supposed it to be. After his death his widow became a Christian, and was baptized under the name of Donna Inez Cayacoa. The natives called the land Samana, and Columbus christened the bay De las Flechas, in consequence of the skirmish. After remaining four days the Spaniards sailed upon their homeward voyage to Portugal, which they reached in little more than six weeks.

Reefs, islets, and rocks form natural defenses to the entrance of the bay, and are so situated that, if properly fortified, any hostile vessel that attempted to enter might be placed under a destructive cross fire. The favorable situation of some of these islets or cays for preventing the approach of an enemy was signally proved at the close of the seventeenth century, by that noted English pirate, Jack Banister, who, with his bold buccaneers, at that time infested the neighborhood. He had just arrived at Samana, accompanied by another vessel commanded by a Frenchman named Lagarde, when the commanders of two English frigates, hearing that Banister was anchored there, prepared to enter the bay. The pirate immediately caused the guns of his vessel to be placed ashore upon one of the cays, and defended the entrance with his own crew and that of the French vessel, consisting of 200 men, so effectively that more than 120 of the assailants were killed and the frigates forced to retire. Banister's own ship was, however, disabled during the engagement, and the smaller French vessel only remaining for embarkation, a general rush was made towards it and a large number of the pirates were drowned in their endeavors to get on board. It was in consequence of this engagement that the name of Banister's cays was given to the islets.

### Negotiations Concerning the Bay of Samana.

When Franklin Pierce was President, and William L. Marcy Secretary of State, General, then Captain, George B. McClellan was, in June, 1854, sent on a secret mission to the West Indies, to look up a convenient coaling station and harbor for the use of our Government. In his report he recommended the selection of the Bay of Samana, and negotiations for its acquisition were opened with the Government then uppermost; but, owing principally to the adverse influence of foreign governments, the negotiations were unsuccessful. But the subject was not suffered to drop, and in 1867, after the ratification of a special treaty of friendship, commerce, navigation, and extradition between San Domingo and the United States, the former country sent to Washington General Sujol, who was charged to offer to our Government the lease of the Bay of Samana for the snug little sum of $5,000,000. An effort was also made soon after by Secretary Seward to establish a protectorate over the whole country, in accordance with the wishes of President Baez; but, although the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported in favor of the project, it was defeated in the House of Representatives.

During the summer of 1869, Senator Cole, of California, and General Babcock, of President Grant's staff, went to San Domingo on a semi-official mission, the result of which was the conclusion of a convention between the two Governments, which was sent to the Senate for its consideration on the 10th of January of this year. The official text of this convention, which has not yet been acted upon by the Senate or its Committee on Foreign Affairs, is as follows:—

"For this purpose the President of the United States has invested with full powers Mr. Raymond H. Perry, Commercial Agent of the United States to the Dominican republic, and the President of the Dominican republic has invested with full powers Mr. Manuel Maria Gautier, Secretary of state of the Dominican republic, who, after exchanging their said full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon, concluded, and signed the following articles:—

"Article 1. The Dominican republic grants immediate possession and occupation in the form of a lease to the United States of America of all the territory comprised in the Peninsula and Bay of Samana, extending from Cape Samana or Rezon to the R. Grand Estero, which begins at the mouth of the said Grand Estero on the north, and terminates at the mouth of the Toujillo, at the western end of the Bay of Samana, as appears on the map of the island of Santo Domingo, executed by Sir Robert H. Schomburg, and published in 1858, by order of his Excellency, President Buenaventura Baez. The United States shall possess and occupy the above described territory during a period of fifty years from this date; and the Dominican republic cedes by this act to the United States the eminent domain of said territory during the above-described terms of occupation. It is understood that the Dominican republic does not cede its right of free navigation of the waters of said bay.

"Article 2. During the above-named term of occupation of the said territory, the United States shall pay, as an annual rent to the Dominican republic, on the first day of January of each year, in Washington, D. C., or in the city of New York, the sum of $150,000 in gold coin of the United States. The Dominican republic hereby acknowledges to have received the sum of $147,229·91 on account of the first payment under this convention.

"Article 3. In case the United States shall establish a naval and military station, on either, on any part of the tract herein above described, the Dominican republic shall, on demand of the chief officer in command thereof, arrest and surrender to the United States all deserters from the army or navy of the United States found within the said territory of the Dominican republic, but the expense of such arrest and surrender shall be borne by the United States.

"Article 4. This convention shall be ratified by both parties, it being understood that it cannot be ratified by the United States until it has received the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and the ratification shall take place at Washington, D. C., as soon as possible within four months from the date hereof. The United States shall protect the Dominican republic against foreign intervention during the time agreed upon for exchange of the above ratification.

"Done in duplicate and good faith, in the English and Spanish languages, in the city of San Domingo, the 29th day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

"MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER,
"RAYMOND H. PERRY."

The antagonists of Baez, as a matter of course, have manifested a violent opposition to the Samana scheme, and on December 9, 1869, Luperon and Cabral, their leaders, issued a flaming protest against it, which was followed up by the circulation among the West Indies, and in those parts of San Domingo in the possession of the insurgents, of a still more elaborate protest, which received the signatures of Luperon and Cabral, their adherents, and the Dominicans who have been expelled by Baez from the country.

In pursuance, however, of the terms of the convention for the lease of the bay, the first year's rent was paid to President Baez in December last, the money, $150,000 in amount, being taken from a fund of $200,000 which Secretary Seward had set aside for the same purpose while at the head of the State Department. The United States vessel of war Albany was, in this month, despatched to the island, to the great anxiety of everybody who could not divine her destination, and formal possession of the Bay of Samana was taken, to forestall any attempt on the part of the insurrectionary chiefs at frustrating our designs. The American flag was unfurled on the leased territory, in the presence of General Babcock, the special representative of our Government, and at this day we are in technical possession at least of the peninsula and bay. When, in the month of February just past, Saget, the insurgent Haytien chief, succeeded in overthrowing the power of Salnave, the latter was captured on Dominican territory by Cabral, and delivered over to his enemy for execution. This action of Cabral showed that he was in sympathy with the new Government of Hayti, and it was thought expedient by our Government to send Admiral Poor to Port-au-Prince, to give Saget warning that he must not in return lend any support to Cabral, or in any way interfere with the situation in San Domingo, which was under the protection of the United States, and would be protected from such interference at all hazards.

**The Treaty for Annexing the Whole Republic,** upon which the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report adversely on the 15th inst., was laid before our readers on the following day, and need not be recited here at length. It was negotiated about the same time that the convention for the lease of the Bay of Samana was agreed upon, and was sent to the Senate by the President on January 10. It provides, in brief, for the transfer of the entire republic to the United States, in consideration of the assumption by the latter of the obligations of San Domingo, provided they are not found to exceed $1,500,000, in which case the public lands of the latter are pledged as security for the excess. On the 16th of February President Baez formally submitted to his people the question of annexation, and the result was an almost unanimous vote in its favor, the inhabitants, according to the most trustworthy information, being enthusiastically in favor of obliterating their own feeble and disorganized nationality. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, however, do not regard the project with as much favor; but, as already stated, its advocates anticipate a favorable turn in the sentiment of the committee and of the Senate.

### The Government of San Domingo

is constituted at present as follows:—

President—Buenaventura Baez.

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction—Felix M. Delmonte.

Minister of Interior and Police—M. M. Gautier.

Minister of Finance and Commerce—Ricardo Curiel.

Minister of War and the Navy—Jose Hungria.

The republic is divided into five provinces, viz., Azua de Compostello, San Domingo, Santa Cruz del Seybe, Concepcion de la Vega, and Santiago de los Caballeros. These are also the names of the provincial capitals, of which Santiago de los Caballeros is, next to the city of St. Domingo, the most important. The seal of state represents a cross supporting an open Bible, surrounded by arms and the motto *Dios, Patria y Libertad*. The constitution, like that of most Spanish-American republicans, is modelled after that of the United States. It provides for a president, to be elected for the term of four years, a senate of five, and a house of representatives of fifteen members. The municipalities into which the provinces are subdivided are organized on the basis of self-government. The conditions upon which foreigners may be naturalized are very liberal, and no distinction is drawn in favor of colored persons. Free farms, farming utensils, and provisions for six months are offered to settlers.

The military force is nominally 8000 men. This includes the militia, which is liable to be called into active service whenever occasion demands. The effective force does not in reality exceed 5000 men, and not more than half of that number are regularly on the rolls for rations and duty. The marine consists of the coast guard schooners and a few launches.

### The People.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly lively manner in which revolutions and counter-revolutions are gotten up, the population, it is estimated, does not exceed 200,000, nearly all of whom are of African descent. The language spoken is the Spanish, and the prevailing religion is the Catholic, an archbishop who resides in the city of San Domingo being at the head of the Church establishment. The inhabitants are described as being lacking in energy; but it is claimed for them that there is little or no vice and crime. In 1846 Vice-Admiral Porter, then a simple lieutenant, visited the island, and wrote as follows:—

"The law is scarcely ever put in force, except against some military offender, and the civil authorities have scarcely any chance of testing with the military which of the two have jurisdiction, though it is universally conceded that the civil authorities have not much to say in matters relating to the breach of the peace, criminal cases, etc. It cannot be denied that a military power rules, though by their constitution the government is essentially civil, only one clause gives the President ('during the present or any state of war') power to pass decrees, and makes him responsible to no one. Everything, however, is conducted with tranquillity, and the people are perfectly satisfied, and in their love for the chief magistrate lose sight of the power which can curtail their liberties at any time. They obey the edicts with an alacrity I have never witnessed, and with an earnestness not to be met with often, though it is frequently with the loss of all their little property."

### The Climate, Soil, and Productions of the Island.

The climate, though tropical, is less unwholesome than elsewhere in the West Indies. The soil is exceedingly fertile, but the industry of the inhabitants is not equal to the immense resources of the country. Gold, silver, and iron abound in the mountains, but no mines are worked. Cattle raising in the level country and ebony cutting in the mountainous regions are the principal occupations of the people, agriculture being mainly confined to the raising of the manioc root, which is used as a substitute for grain.

The commerce of the country is as yet limited, owing partly to the deranged state of the circulation and exchanges. The latest statistics upon this point are for the year ending June 30, 1868, which shows the following to have been the value of the exports and imports at the four principal ports of the island:—

| | *Exports.* | *Imports.* |
|---|---|---|
| Porto Plato | $596,459 | $354,608 |
| St. Domingo | 171,370 | 250,501 |
| Azua | 15,000 | 30,000 |
| Samana | 6,000 | 8,000 |
| Total | $788,838 | $642,309 |

Excess of exports, $53,471.

In the same year the amount of tobacco shipped from Porto Plata to Hamburg and Bremen reached 70,000 quintals, of 100 pounds each, and sugar, 91,500 hogsheads. Seven American vessels arrived in port, with cargoes valued at $22,500, and carried in exports to the United States $16,625. Total imports by American and English vessels, $27,000. Total exports by same, $50,700. The total exports and imports of the island are estimated by some authorities, however, at about $1,200,000 each per annum. About 150 vessels, of 12,000 tons burden, annually arrive at the port of San Domingo.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

## PATENTS.

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OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
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SEVENTH Street, above F,
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PATENT OFFICES,
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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

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FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.

Send for pamphle on Patents.

3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

## LOST.

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 79, Issued February 8, 1840, in the name of JOHN L. PASSMORE, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has this day been made for issuing a new one. 2 10 tha 12t*

## INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties | $216,000·00 |
| 100,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750·00 |
| 50,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 60,000·00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 213,950·00 |
| 200,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 200,925·00 |
| 100,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 102,000·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,450·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | 23,625·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270·00 |
| 12,500 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000·00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 3,900·00 |
| 10,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | 7,500·00 |
| 246,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 246,900·00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. | Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27. | $1,255,270·00 |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 323,700·75 |
| | Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 65,097·95 |
| | Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value | 2,740·20 |
| | Cash in Bank $168,318·88 | |
| | Cash in Drawer 972·26 | 169,291·14 |
| | | $1,[illegible],100·04 |

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,581 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,991,837·45 |
| Interest from Investments, '69 | 114,696·74 |
| | $2,106,534·19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,386·84 |

Statement of the Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $766,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,122,846 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 55,708 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,620 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 32,558 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 321,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
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Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
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William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19§

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MUTUAL | (23 months) | 1092 |
| NEW YORK | (18 months) | 1081 |
| MANHATTAN | (17 months) | 953 |
| KNICKERBOCKER | (20 months) | 669 |
| EQUITABLE | (17 months) | 886 |

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

## INSURANCE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.
WM. H. HAMILTON,
JOHN CARROW,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,
LEVI P. COATS,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
CHARLES P. BOWER,
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
PETER ARMBRUSTER,
M. H. DICKINSON,
PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM T. BUTLER,
3 5§ Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson,
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William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
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Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·15

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.

All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuth2m

Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE SECOND GREAT FIRE IN GALVESTON.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!

HERRING'S SAFES
PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS IN EVERY INSTANCE, WHILE SOME OF OTHER MAKERS FAIL.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 25, 1870.
*Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New York.*

DEAR SIRS:—We beg to inform you that during the night of the 23d inst. another very destructive conflagration took place in this city, destroying property valued at not less than one million dollars.

There were a number of your Safes in the fire, and every one thus far opened has proved entirely satisfactory, while the contents of other makers' were more or less injured.

Yours, A. W. & E. P. CLEGG.

SPECIAL DESPATCH BY TELEGRAPH.
A FURTHER ACCOUNT.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
GALVESTON, Texas, March 3, 1870.
*Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York.*

Your Champion Safes have stood this second large fire splendidly; saved their contents in every instance; some safes of other makers burned up.

J. J. GREEN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
"the most reliable protection from fire now known."
HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFES,

Combining wrought iron and hardened steel, and iron welded with the Patent Franklinite or "Spiegel Eisen," afford protection against burglars to an extent not heretofore known.

Dwelling-house Safes for silver plate, valuables, jewelry, silks, laces, etc. All safes warranted dry.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray street, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 3 15 tuths 6t

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 21§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

## PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—A meeting of the Beamers' and Twisters' Association was held last evening at the hall, Front and Master streets, at which resolutions were offered resisting any reduction of wages. It was reported that some of the manufacturers had offered a reduction of 12½ per cent.

—The sailmakers held a meeting last evening, at the Hope Hose House, Pine street, above Second, when a prolonged discussion took place in reference to the present state of the trade. After considerable time consumed in discussing various propositions calculated to benefit the business, the meeting adjourned.

—About half-past 12 o'clock this morning the roofs of Nos. 710 and 712 Sansom street were destroyed by fire. The fire appears to have originated in the rear of the roof of No. 710, occupied in the upper portion by Theodore Brown, stereotyper, and in the lower stories by William W. Bates, printer, No. 712 was occupied by McLear and Kendall, carriage makers, and John Jones, bookbinder. The contents of the upper stories were damaged by water. The loss is not heavy.

—At a meeting of journeymen house carpenters, held last evening at Kater Hall, the following resolution was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That, under existing circumstances, we deem it within the bounds of propriety, and expect the wages to be at least $3 per day for good hands the ensuing season.

—The following changes have recently occurred at this naval station:—Paymaster Casper Schenck, of Ohio, has sailed on United States ship Congress for Boston. Paymaster George Cochrane has been relieved of a portion of his duties as Paymaster United States Naval Asylum, to enable Paymaster H. Etting to be transferred from the retired list (where he had been placed by regular authorities) and placed on active duty at that post. Mr. Cochrane still remains the paymaster on the United States receiving ship, the Potomac.

Paymaster John B. Rittenhouse was on Thursday relieved from the responsible position of Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and ordered to settle his accounts. Mr. Rittenhouse will be succeeded by Paymaster Robert H. Clark, of New York. A board, consisting of Paymasters Petit and Cochrane, is in session, for the purpose of examining candidates for assistant paymasterships.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112½.

—Miss Hightake (colored) will, it is believed, be elected State Librarian in Mississippi.

—Theodore Nicklas was hanged at Great Valley, N. Y., yesterday, for the murder of Dr. Mead.

—A section house near Grand Island, Nebraska, was burned down yesterday morning. One man lost his life.

—Under cross-examination before the Reconstruction Committee yesterday, Speaker Thomas, of Tennessee, admitted that Governor Senter was wholly unable to preserve the peace.

—One of the old conditions on which Texas was admitted, providing that all States formed from portions of the Territory shall be admitted with or without slavery, as the inhabitants desire, is undisturbed by General Butler's bill. The Senate committee propose, therefore, to remodel the bill.

### Foreign Affairs.

—France has abolished her consulates at Philadelphia and Richmond.

—Pensions have been granted by the Spanish Cortes to the children of Castanon, shot at Key West.

—Confidence is still expressed by the Inman authorities that the City of Boston will come into port safely.

—The proposed amnesty to political offenders in France was abandoned, because of dissensions in the Cabinet.

—The missing steamer Samaria was spoken at sea on February 12. She was disabled, but wanted no assistance. She had put back to a British port, and was expected off Cape Clear, Ireland, yesterday.

## WILMINGTON CONFERENCE.

PORT DEPOSIT, March 18.—Conference assembled at nine o'clock, Bishop Janes presiding. The opening services were conducted by Rev. Joseph Humphriss.

### MINISTERS EXAMINED.

The fourth question of the minutes was taken up, under which call the character of the deacons was examined—John D. Rigg, Amos A. Ewing, and Arthur W. Willey.

Question five of the Discipline was called, when the character of the following named ministers was passed, and they were elected to the office of Elders in the Church:—E. E. White, James Esgate, E. B. Newman, E. Stubbs, J. F. Clymer.

The supernumerary preachers were examined and their characters passed, as follows:—James Hubbard, D. Titlow, J. L. Houston, R. E. Kemps, R. W. Todd, E. J. Way, J. T. Cooper, T. E. Bell, T. F. Plummer, A. T. Scott.

The relation of Rev. Henry Sutton was changed to superannuated.

### DISTRICT REPORTS.

The question of effective elders was taken up. The Wilmington district was represented by the Presiding Elder, Rev. J. D. Curtis, as in a very flourishing condition. The names of the ministers upon this district were called and examined and their characters passed, viz.:—Charles Hill, Samuel L. Gracey, Alfred Cookman, Joshua Humphriss, Valentine Gray, Henry Sanderson, W. B. Walton, John Allen, W. T. Tull, H. Colclazer, G. A. Phœbus, J. France, H. H. Bodine, B. F. Price, T. L. Poulson, Joseph Dare, W. E. England, and William Potter.

Dover District was called. Rev. T. J. Thompson represented the district to be improving in membership, churches, parsonages, etc. The usual disciplinary question was asked of the Presiding Elders, by the Bishop, viz.:—Is the missionary plan recommended by the General Conference carried out in your district? As far as practicable this duty was attended to in each of the districts.

### EXAMINATION OF ELDERS.

The annual examination of the character of the effective Elders was proceeded with.

To all but Methodists this may sound strange enough; but they may understand by this form of expression that each year all the ministers are examined as to their moral character, usefulness, etc.

The names of ministers were called; they were properly represented by the Presiding Elders and their characters passed.

Snow Hill District was represented by Rev. Valentine Gray, Presiding Elder. He stated that during the year there had been some misunderstanding between himself and a lay member of our church now in Dover district, in some business transactions, and they both desired a committee to examine and report upon the case.

### WITHDRAWAL OF A MINISTER.

William Hammond was allowed to withdraw from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

### EDUCATIONAL.

The Educational Committee were instructed to nominate the lay members of the visiting committees to the several literary institutions asking for recognition.

### THE HON. JACOB TOME,

of Port Deposit, a wealthy banker of the town, who is erecting the magnificent granite church for the denomination, was introduced to the conference. On motion the conference adjourned to meet this evening at half-past 7 o'clock, to listen to the annual missionary sermon by Rev. A. Rittenhouse.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *Frou-Frou* will be performed this afternoon and evening, with Miss Keene in the leading *role*.

AT THE WALNUT this afternoon Mr. Fechter will give a farewell performance of *Ruy Blas*.

This evening Mr. Walcot will have a benefit, when he will present Shakespeare's historical tragedy of *Henry VIII*, and will appear in the title *role*. Mr. Richard Penistan will personate "Cardinal Wolsey" and Miss Ella Burns "Queen Katharine."

After the play Mr. Fawcett will sing "The Seven Ages," and the performance will conclude with the sensation drama of *The Courier of Lyons*, in which Mr. and Mrs. Walcot will appear. This is a first-rate bill, and as the beneficiary is a favorite and talented actor, it will undoubtedly attract a full house.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this afternoon and evening in her personations of "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness."

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French troupe will repeat by request this evening *Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate Saturday night bill is announced.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will perform some of their most marvellous tricks of magic at the Assembly Buildings this afternoon and evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this afternoon and evening at Concert Hall. This is a very attractive entertainment that has achieved an immense popularity.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee to-day at Musical Fund Hall.

A GRAND CHORAL CONCERT in aid of the Baptist Home will be given at the Academy of Music this evening. The chorus will be composed of the children of the Baptist Sunday Schools, under the direction of Mr. G. B. Snyder. This entertainment is in aid of a most worthy object and it ought to attract a full house.

## Incidentals.

—Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Sligo, denounces secret political societies, and says:—"It was, it appears, under leaders of those accursed secret societies in France that Stephens and others were initiated into the system of assailing society through the priesthood; there they served their unholy apprenticeship and learned their wicked tactics."

—In Mrs. Howe's recent sermon in Boston, she discoursed about the significance of the Saviour's conduct in "washing the disciples' feet." She thought it had an application to the Christian work of the present day. She told how she had once visited a poor and dirty household, where the children were in the most shocking condition, and how, after leaving the place, she had upbraided herself for not having "taken those children in hand, thoroughly washed and cleaned them, turned out for the moment the thriftless mother, scrubbed the floor, and aired the room and bedding." "This," said she, "would have been a good form in which to have applied the symbolical washing of the dear Christ." "And," she continued, "I propose to you, ladies, that a band of us should, at proper intervals, go through those miserable dwellings, and, collecting the neglected children, give them and their mothers a realizing sense of how disciples should wash."

—There is a company in Hartford devoted to the inspection and insurance of steam boilers. Similar institutions have met with great success in England, and there is no reason why they should not here. The dangers to which the community is exposed are forcibly illustrated in the report of the Connecticut company for last month. The defects discovered bore the grave proportion of 60 per cent. to the boilers examined. Thirty are mentioned that were actually dangerous As specimens, two safety-valves were rusted fast; one boiler was externally so corroded for a space of two and a half feet that a light stroke of a hammer could penetrate it, and two boilers were found that had the bolt and yoke of their hand-hole plates completely oxidized. When such is the condition of affairs among the careful class of owners that insure their property, what is it among those whose only solicitude is to get as much as possible out of a boiler before it gives out? In this city and vicinity no safety whatever can be hoped for in respect to boilers until they are recorded and inspected with as much actual rigor as theoretically is brought to bear on every barrel of whisky. Most especially should there be a careful official examination of second-hand boilers offered for sale with the expectation that the buyer will tinker them up for a fresh lease of danger.

—Dr. Maclin has been giving in the *Journal Amusant* the history or archæological hoaxes. Among the series is the following:—A countryman near Colmar found, while plowing the field, a large vase of singular form, which seemed from its deteriorated condition to date far back into antiquity. Immediately all the academies, and all the learned societies of the Upper and Lower Rhine, and of Franche Comte also, began publishing historical, scientific, and archæological memoirs to settle the question of the origin of the vase, and a multitude of the most ingenious and learned commentaries were written to explain the inscription which was found upon the vase, and which was partly effaced. It ran thus:—

T.E.RR .D. F.O.I. . GR. .AV .TRVF . . S.

Floods of ink were poured out and the question was still unsettled, when one day the proprietor of a restaurant of the city visited the Baron S. to take his orders for a dinner to be given shortly. The Baron had purchased the precious relic at an enormous price, and it was placed upon the table of his library, together with other treasures. "Ah!" said the restaurateur, "what do you keep that old jar upon your table for? I have a dozen like it in my cellar." "A dozen like that?" said the Baron, smiling ironically; "are you quite sure?" "Certainly; just read what is upon the outside:—'*Terrine de foie gras aux truffes*'" (Jar for liver and truffles).

THE TRUE EDUCATION.—When will Britannia remove that dust that obscures her seats of learning—live in the present, but forget the past? Knowledge will make giant strides when the education of young minds mainly consists in the observations of the living. Personal experiences have a much more vivid effect on men than their records; living are preferable to stuffed animals, and spoken to dead languages. The aim of education should be to fit individuals for a useful existence. Education at least begins with man's birth, and it only ends with his death; but it has its phases. The training the infant receives, physical and mental, is seen in the schoolboy, whose pursuits at that time epitomize his professional studies, and his career in his walk of life is the reflex of all his previous existence. How much may be done by adapting the course of training and stady to the qualities and powers of the embryo man! His qualities, varied as the medium through which light passes, can find, in judicious training, those elements which assist in neutralizing their natural inequalities.—*Napier*.

CHARACTERISTICS OF GALILEO.—Throughout his life Galileo seems to have been faithful to his family and ever industrious in study. Modest and unassuming, he neither envied nor depreciated the talents of other men; and his only self-commendation was his remark when his eyesight was decaying, that of all the sons of Adam none had seen as much as he. He was social, and, if he could have company, never took a meal alone. He was a great connoisseur in wines, was fond of gardening and pruning his vineyard, and it was said there was no art, science, or handicraft in which he was not superior to the generality of men professing them. However clear a subject was to his own mind, he was not satisfied till he had made it as clear to the minds of his pupils. The story that Galileo, on rising from his knees, after his formal abjuration, muttered "*Eppure si muove*" (It does move, though), may be still employed in sermons and popular lectures, but is baseless.—*Private Life of Galileo.*

KLEPTOMANIACS.—The Albany *News* tells this:—"A beautiful little girl of about ten years of age, possessed of an abundance of yellow curls, which won the admiration of all who saw them, was quietly pursuing her way to school the other day, when she was overtaken by a fashionably-dressed young lady—a blonde, and beautiful of course, for blondes are fashionable now—who entered into conversation with the little miss. She admired her hair, and caressed the curls repeatedly, all the while keeping up a steady flow of conversation. The child heard a quick, sharp snap, and looking up, saw the lady in the act of closing a reticule, which she explained was accustomed to open of itself, and annoyed her greatly thereby. Soon after the lady turned up a street, and the child went to school. When she returned home the watchful mother noticed that one of her longest curls had disappeared, and an examination revealed the fact that it had been cut off within an inch of the head, the short hair standing out, as if indignant at the outrage."

CORK LEGS AND PALPITATORS.—It is said that the inventor of cork legs is dragging out a dreary existence in a county poor house; while the inventors of false calves, palpitators, and sundry other articles to adorn the "form divine," revel amid the luxuries of opulence. "History repeats itself" in the little as well as the great affairs of a nation, and while many a poor fellow who left a leg on the "sacred soil" of the South has, by the genius of the inventor of cork legs, had it replaced in a measure, yet an ungrateful people forget the man who has done them so much good service, and permit him to die in a poor house. This is just the difference between the rewards for the uses and abuses of genius.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

### ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 6·06 | MOON RISES | 8·56 |
| SUN SETS | 6·11 | HIGH WATER | 2·59 |

### PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB,
EDMUND A. SOUDER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

### CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr F. Herbert, Crowell, Portland, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Fannie Harmer, Brooks, Salem, do.

### ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, 3 days from New Bedford, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Bark Aberdeen was cleared on Thursday for Sagua, by Isaac Hough & Morris—not as before.

### PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Wyoming, Capt. Teal, for Savannah to-day:—George C. Justus, L. Leabash, C. A. Law, D. B. F. Rand, P. F. Graff, George Kerr, Wm. White, Jas. B. Outerbridge, David Campbell, wife, and three children.

### MEMORANDA.

Ship Ventus, Vesper, hence via San Francisco, Guanape, and Callao (from the latter port 11th Nov.), for Antwerp, is stated, in a despatch from Antwerp, to have been lost. No particulars. She was 1242 tons burden, and belonged to Thomaston, Me.

Ship Wm. Wilcox, Crocker, hence, at Portland 16th inst. The W. W. was chartered to load 600,000 feet of lumber at Portland for the river La Plata, at $14 if to Montevideo, and $14·50 if to Buenos Ayres.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 17th inst.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Mahlman, sailed from Port-au-Prince for Aux Cayes on the 21st ult., to take 5000 bags of coffee on account of the Government. She would return to Port-au-Prince and then proceed to New York.

Steamship Zodiac, Hines, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Bark Kosmos, Wierichs, at Genoa 19th ult. from New York, to load for Philadelphia.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, hence for Havana, was spoken 28th ult. lat. 32 30, long. 72 50.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, cleared at Baltimore 17th inst., for St. Pierre, Mart.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, from Fall River for Philadelphia, was at anchor in Flushing Bay 14th instant.

Schrs M. M. Freeman, Howes, from New Bedford; J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, from Fall River; and Clara Merrick, Hand, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, were at anchor in Flushing Bay 17th inst.

Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, cleared at Jacksonville 9th inst. for Lynn.

Schr Emily and Jennie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bucksport previous to 14th inst.

Schr Clyde, Gage, from Rockport for Philadelphia, at Portland 16th inst.

Schr Alice B., Alley, from Rockport, at Portland 16th inst., to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs Malabar, McCarthy, and Wm. Carroll, McGee, from Belfast for Philadelphia, at Portsmouth, N. H., 16th inst.

Schr D. & E. Kelly, hence for Boston, at New London 16th inst.

Schr J. J. Barret, hence, at Alexandria 17th inst.

Schr L. D. Small, Tice, hence, at Boston 17th inst.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whitaker, from Savannah, at New York 17th inst.

Schrs Wellington, Barbour; Wm. E. Barnes, Arey; Olive Heywood, Arey; and Eastern Belle, Hilby; for Philadelphia, sailed from Bucksport previous to 14th inst.

Schrs J. G. Babcock, Stevens, from Boston; E. Nickerson, Kelly, from do.; and M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, from Wareham, all for Philadelphia, at New York 17th inst.

Schr A. Townsend, Risley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 17th inst.

Schr Almira Wooley, King, hence for Boston, at Newport 16th inst.

Schrs N. W. Megee, Ketchum, from Bath; Wm. A. Crocker, Baxter; Isaac Rich, Rich; and Broadfield, Crowell, from Boston; Lottie Beard, Perry, from Wood's Hole; Gipsey, Crowell, from New Bedford; and Wm. Wallace, Schultz, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 17th inst.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Pollock Rip Lightvessel No. 2, which drifted about half a mile to the southward in the recent gale, will be restored to her position at the earliest possible moment, due notice of which will be given.

The Legislature of Florida has amended the pilot laws, and adopted the following regulations:—

All vessels entering any port in this State or leaving the same, shall be subject to and pay the pilot performing the duty on board his fees as follows:—

For vessels drawing 6 feet or less, $2 per foot; vessels drawing over 6 to 10 feet, $3 per foot; vessels drawing over 10 to 14 feet, $4 per foot; vessels drawing over 14 to 20 feet, $5 per foot; vessels drawing over 20 feet, $6 per foot; where he may hold a license, excepting vessels carrying the United States mails, also all vessels drawing less than six feet of water, and having a coastwise license, which shall be exempt from paying whole or half pilotage unless they employ a pilot; provided, all vessels owned wholly by citizens of this State, shall be exempt from any and all payment of pilot fees.

The Provisional Government of Para, Brazil, has given notice that the lightvessel stationed on the edge of the Braganza Shoal, entrance of Para river, has been temporarily removed for repairs; and that during the time she is under repair, a yacht will cruise in the vicinity of the position in the day time, and at night will anchor and show a light, which may be seen by vessels making for the river.

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses have given notice that from the 1st day of March, 1870, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Montroseness, at the southern side of the entrance to the channel leading into Montrose harbor, east coast of Scotland.

The light will be a fixed white light, visible between the bearings SW. ¾ S., round by west and north to the land, elevated about 124 feet above the level of high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 17 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order. A light of less power will be shown from the same lantern up the channel, towards Montrose harbor. The tower, 127 feet high, is built of white bricks.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 23¾ degrees westerly in 1870.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., Mar. 2, 1870.

## DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Will continue the sale of their LARGE STOCK OF FINE GOODS, at

EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES

Making a difference of about 33⅓ PER CENT. from former prices, being more than equal to the

GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.

Our old stock we are selling rapidly, and NEW GOODS are BEING RECEIVED DAILY, so that our Store shall continue to present to buyers the GREATEST POSSIBLE ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS, in all descriptions of

Shirting and Fronting Linens.
Table Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies,
Of entirely new and elegant patterns.
Towels and Towellings of every description,
Marseilles Quilts,
AND ALL VARIETIES OF
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, AND CHINTZES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ALSO,
An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIDIES, HDKFS. and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
3 9 wthstu10trp PHILADELPHIA.

1853 17th ANNIVERSARY, 1870
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.
(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)

Dry Goods Unprecedentedly Cheap.
"THORNLEY'S,"
Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN

We have now a most complete stock of Seasonable and Desirable Goods, bought cheap and selling cheap.

SUPERLATIVE BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL SILK POPLINS.
EXCEEDINGLY RICH FRENCH CHINTZES.
BARNSLEY AND POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, WHITE PIQUES, PLAID MUSLINS, BEST KID GLOVES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc. Etc.

If ladies desire to shop pleasantly and economically, they will come direct to our store.

If from a distance, they can ride to the door, and will save car hire in the smallest purchase.

All goods, delivered free of charge, promptly and carefully.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts,
2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

Are now opening a good assortment of DRY GOODS for the coming season.

Neat Striped and Plaid Silks, good quality, $1·00 and $1·25
Pearl and Mode Colored Wool and Silk and Wool Poplins.
Black and White and Green and White Striped Poplins for Suits, 37½ cents.
Mode Poplins for Suits, in variety.
Black Alpacas, Alpaca Poplins and Merinoes, best goods.
Black Silks of the best makes, at reduced prices.
Plaid Muslins, from 25 cents up.
New designs in Chintzes received daily. sw§

1870. SPRING GOODS. 1870.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,

ARE OPENING TO-DAY FOR SPRING SALES,
SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES,
PERCALE ROBES, THREE FLOUNCES,
RICH SPRING PERCALES,
ORGANDY LAWN ROBES,
JAPANESE FIGURED SILKS,
JAPANESE PLAIN SILKS,
NEAT STRIPE AND FIGURED SILKS,
NEW STOCK OF PLAIN SILKS,
BEST BLACK SILKS MADE,
PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
LAMA POINTS AND JACKETS, 2 12 stuth 3m
MARIE ANTOINETTES AND FICHUS.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

## HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 229 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wtm§

## LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER
ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

## PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March 21, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Walnut street, one hundred and forty feet west from Twenty-fourth street to the end of the wharf on the Schuylkill river, four feet in diameter.

Also, on Callowhill street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, three feet in diameter.

Also, on Columbia avenue, from Mifflin street to Seventh street, three feet in diameter.

Also, on Third street, from Market street to Chesnut street, three feet in diameter.

Also, on Main street (Manayunk), from the sewer thereon to the northwest curb line of Grape street, three feet in diameter.

Also, on Wistar street, from the sewer on Tenth street to the east curb line of Eleventh street, three feet in diameter.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor shall be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, unless by special agreemet.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
3 18 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF A. C. S.,
FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
MARCH 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at the Frankford Arsenal with fresh beef of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1870.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

To enable city dealers to compete intelligently with local parties, it may be stated that the contract, together with sales to officers and families on the post, usually averages from $400 to $450 per month; that it requires a wagon to visit the post four times a week, and that a person who should use proper means to do so could no doubt create a remunerative outside local trade in connection with his contract engagements.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the advantage of the United States to accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE, First Lieut. Ord.,
3 15 6t Brevet Captain, A. C. S.

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON and GREENE Streets (entrance on Greene), P. O. Box 1811.

NEW YORK CITY, March 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 5th day of April, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchasing, deliverable at the points where stored, the following named Ordnance Stores, to wit:—

2193 Artillery Valise Saddles, repaired, } at St. Louis
1100 " " " repairable, } Arsenal,
5363 " Collars, } Mo.
539 " " at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Saddles and Collars."

Samples can be seen at this Agency or the Arsenals. For further information apply to the undersigned,

S. CRISPIN,
3 14 6t Brevet-Col. U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an Addition to a Public School-house in the Fifth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets until TUESDAY, March 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on Sixth street above Lombard, in the Fifth ward. Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
3 16 19 22 26 29 Secretary.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 16 18 sw

## AMUSEMENTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"
Have Been Retained on Exhibition
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
3 21 8t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
FROU-FROU
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
The Great Sensation, adapted by Miss Keene expressly for this Theatre.
MISS LAURA KEENE as
FROU-FROU!
FROU-FROU!
With a splendid cast of characters.
Gilberte (Frou-Frou)............MISS LAURA KEENE
FROU-FROU MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance at box office.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 19,
Last Performance of the Engagement of
MR. FECHTER.
Supported by MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ.
FECHTER MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON,
when will be performed Victor Hugo's Play of
RUY BLAS.
RUY BLAS............MR. FECHTER.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 19.
BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES WALCOT.
HENRY VIII AND THE COURIER OF LYONS.
MR. CHARLES WALCOT as KING HENRY VIII.
MONDAY, March 21—Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU as SAM.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
SECOND WEEK OF LOTTA.
LOTTA MATINEE TO-DAY at 2 o'clock.
LITTLE NELL BY LOTTA.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 19,
LAST TIME OF
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA as both, with songs and dances.
MONDAY—LOTTA'S HEART'S EASE.
FROU-FROU,
MONDAY, April 4.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM,
Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, west side.
NEW YORK FRENCH COMPANY.
GREAT SENSATION! CROWDED HOUSES!
SATURDAY, March 19.
"LE VOYAGE DE MONSIEUR PERRICHON,"
By general request.
Reserved Seats, $1·50; Admission, $1. Sold at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING THE WONDERFUL RIZARELLI BROTHERS, on Three Flying Trapeze. Freeman Sisters, William Hart, Larry Tooley, "Glance at the Quaker City," etc.
Mad'lle De Rosa, Two New Ballets, etc.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
WENZEL KOPTA'S
GRAND CONCERT,
FRIDAY, March 25th, 1870.
Assisted by the following eminent Artists:—
MRS. SUSAN GALTON KELLEHER, Donna Soprano.
MR. CARL WOLFSOHN, Pianist.
MR. EMIL GASTEL, Baritone.
MR. RICHARD ZECKWER, Organist.
Grand Chorus under the direction of Mr. James Pearce.
Conductor, MR. JAMES PEARCE.
Tickets, $1. For sale at all the Music Stores, and at the Philadelphia Musical Academy, No. 1228 Spruce Street.
Doors open at 7.
Commencing at 8 P. M. 3 19,23,25 3t

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT AND OPENING OF THE NEW ORGAN in Rev. Dr. Wadsworth's Church, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, 24th inst. The following eminent artists will take part:—Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY, Messrs. D WOOD, R. HENNIG, H. G. THUNDER, A. R. TAYLOR, K. DE RUBUA, and W. A. BRISCOE. 3 19 stuth3t*
Tickets may be had at the principal Music Stores, and Drug Store of D. S. Jones, Spruce and Twelfth streets.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
Great Sensation Programme This Week.
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Mammoth Gigantic Minstrels Introduce,
First Time, New Afterpiece, Black Squalls.
Re-engagement of Mr. Dougherty for Entire Season.
Second Time, by request—Bad Dickey.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING. SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.
SPHYNX. SPHYNX. SPHYNX.
MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, and CANARIES.
EVERY EVENING at 7¾. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3.

THE PILGRIM!
CONCERT HALL.
Crowded Every Night, as Usual.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2·30 P. M.
SILVER DAY
on Saturday. Both at 2·30 and at 8 o'clock, all fractional change will be made in silver. 3 17 3t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 12tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 19

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MAGIC LANTERN,

Efficient and convenient. Its double-wicked coal oil lamp gives a remarkably clear and intense light, easily managed and perfectly safe. For sale by

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No. 632 ARCH STREET,
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## EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 2 25 1m

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
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J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, and *Age* of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

## *TELEGRAPHIC NEWS DESPATCHES*

THE discussions arising from the false report of the arrival of the steamship City of Boston at Queenstown have awakened an unusual degree of public interest in the whole subject of the supply of telegraphic news to the daily journals. We have, therefore, deemed this a fitting occasion to explain the position of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH in this matter, more especially as its relative advantages in obtaining and promptly publishing the very latest intelligence from all portions of this and other countries have recently been greatly improved, and it is right that readers and advertisers should be apprised of the character of the arrangements upon which our unquestionable vantage-ground over all afternoon contemporaries is based. We have not the space here to give an elaborate description of the practical workings of the Associated Press. It is sufficient to say that every influential journal in the country depends upon this source, exclusively, for its regular supply of telegraphic news. In New York, the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express* look to this quarter for all their despatches (except those called specials). In Philadelphia precisely the same intelligence is supplied to the *North American*, *Ledger*, *Inquirer*, *Press*, *Age*, and THE TELEGRAPH, *and to no other daily journals in this city*. The superiority of this news to that furnished by any other association is well understood by all intelligent readers, and it constitutes, in fact, the main cause of the superiority of the journals we have named, as newspapers, to their contemporaries. Long experience, abundant capital, the control of many thousands of miles of telegraphic wire, and the employment of hundreds of agents, have given to this association so strong a position that all attempts at serious rivalry have proved abortive, and the few successes of its antagonists have been limited to the temporary triumph of nefarious schemes to *steal its news*. Formerly the despatches of the Associated Press were furnished to the *Evening Bulletin*, of this city, as well as to THE TELEGRAPH. But, for reasons unnecessary to mention here, the *Bulletin* was recently cut off from this source of supply, and after this occurrence THE EVENING TELEGRAPH effected an arrangement with the managers of the Associated Press in this city by which this journal obtained the *exclusive right* of publishing Associated Press despatches in regular afternoon and evening editions. For this privilege we pay a good round sum—nearly as much as THE TELEGRAPH and *Bulletin*, combined, paid, when they shared jointly the news and the expenses. But, as a practical result, we have the same vantage ground over the *Bulletin*, and all other afternoon or evening journals of Philadelphia, that the *North American*, *Ledger*, *Inquirer*, *Press*, and *Age* possess over their morning contemporaries; or that the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Times*, and *Sun* possess over such journals as Brick Pomeroy's New York *Democrat*. Our facilities for obtaining prompt and reliable intelligence are therefore now on a firmer basis than at any former period, and the superiority of our news is palpable to every intelligent observer. Since the *Bulletin* has lost its former facilities it has been compelled to fall back upon the device of copying our despatches, and day after day intelligence which appears in the third or fourth edition of THE TELEGRAPH is vamped in later editions of the *Bulletin*. It is true that it obtains by this expedient much of the same news that we publish; but its second-hand supply is often received at too late an hour to be available to its regular subscribers, and not unfrequently intelligence of great importance reaches us at such an hour that, while we can print and circulate it in our later editions, it cannot be used by the *Bulletin* or furnished to its readers, except on the following day. It is natural, perhaps, that the *Bulletin*, since it has been forced into this strait, should decry the value of Associated Press despatches. But it displays questionable taste in denouncing *them on the one hand and systematically copying them on the other*, and among those who understand this subject, the course it is now pursuing will not assist, in the slightest degree, its efforts to extricate itself from its present dilemma.

## *THE INCOME TAX.*

THE income tax is certainly the most onerous and unpleasant that could possibly be imposed, and it has only been submitted to with any degree of patience from the supposition that it was a necessary war measure that would cease as soon as possible after the occasion that made it necessary. Admitting that it was and is a necessity, it is obviously the duty of the Government to render its collection as little burdensome and inconvenient to the citizens as possible. It is unfortunately the case, however, that many of the assessors and collectors behave towards those who are compelled to transact business with them as if they were the masters rather than the servants of the public. Some of these men are boorish and insolent in their demeanor almost beyond endurance, and even those who have in some degree the manners of gentlemen take very little pains to be accommodating. Many of the assessors only keep their offices open between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., just when most men cannot leave their business without great inconvenience and loss of time and money. Others are gracious enough to receive the returns between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock in the evening on one evening in the week, apparently thinking thereby that they are making a great concession, for which the miserable wretches who are unfortunate enough to have taxable incomes ought to be sufficiently grateful. The collectors, for their part, show a fastidiousness about the cleanliness of the United States legal-tenders that are offered them that is unheard of in the ordinary pursuits of business, and they refuse to accept notes that are in any way torn or that show marks of rough usage in the good cause of sustaining the Government credit, no matter how plainly their genuineness may be apparent. It is certainly high time that there was some remedy for this sort of thing, and the gentlemen who are employed to assess and collect this burdensome tax made to show some slight regard for the convenience and rights of those who are obliged to have business relations with them.

## *NITRO-GLYCERINE.*

AN explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred on Wednesday near Ridgefield, New Jersey, which was only less destructive to life and property than some other similar disasters because the opportunities were not so great. As it was, the disaster was of sufficient moment to increase the dread of this terrible compound, and to induce the query as to whether more stringent laws ought not to be made and enforced with rigor for the protection of those who are obliged in any way to come in contact with such an agent of slaughter. The explosion occurred through the carelessness of a workman who was carrying a bag of the nitro-glycerine upon his back from Schafer's factory to a sloop in the Hackensack river which was being loaded with it. The man lost his hold upon the bag and it fell to the ground and exploded. A second explosion followed, blowing the factory building to atoms, and killing four men. The explosion was heard for miles around, and its force was so great that it broke the windows of a house a mile distant. It is perhaps impossible to expect that such compounds as gunpowder or nitro-glycerine can be manufactured or handled in the ordinary business of transportation without an occasional disaster of this kind, even when the utmost precautions are taken; but in this, as in many other instances where destructive explosions have occurred, pure carelessness appears to have been the cause of the terrible results. It is certainly remarkable that a man should be permitted to carry a bag of nitro-glycerine on his shoulder, when any one of the numerous accidents that might readily occur would produce the most fearful consequences. It fortunately happened in this instance that few persons were present, but such a thing might happen at any time, and if the manufacturers will not take proper precautions themselves with the handling of the material about their own factories, it can scarcely be expected that those who are brought in contact with it in the course of transportation will appreciate the importance of extraordinary care, and the law ought to make such regulations as will give the public a reasonable assurance of safety. Gunpowder is terrible enough, but it is far surpassed in its destructive properties by nitro-glycerine, and it is shocking to think of the consequences if an explosion should occur in the midst of a crowded population. It is asserted that nitro-glycerine is far less liable to explosion than gunpowder if only a few simple precautions are taken in the management of it, and it ought not, therefore, to be a very difficult thing to establish plain and understandable regulations with regard to it. And such regulations once established, the penalty for the violation in the slightest particular should be severe, and its enforcement certain under every circumstance.

GARIBALDI, the hero of Italy, has been ventilating his ideas of government in a novel which he has recently published. He believes in a republic ruled by a dictator, abhors parliaments and congresses, and, while he sees and deprecates the dilemma of the unhappy people who elect a Cæsar instead of a Cincinnatus, he can prescribe no better safeguard against the excesses of his elective despot than "popular rights and public opinion." His programme would be very simple and efficacious if mankind could always be certain that the right man was put in the right place; but as this fortunate circumstance rarely occurs, no sane people will voluntarily run the risk involved in an error on so vital a point. Every despotism is founded on the pretext that it is the system best designed to promote the welfare of the people governed, and Garibaldi differs from the builders of the most despotic thrones only in requiring that his dictatorship shall not be hereditary. As a revolutionist and popular leader he has earned deserved distinction, but as a republican he evidently needs more light, and before he issues another work on politics he had better come back to this country to be reconstructed.

## *THE EVE OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.*

THERE is a degree of fragrance about the news from Baltimore. We are informed that the Franklin Bank of that place has commenced paying coin for its own notes, which although but a resumption of specie payments in a small way, yet it is pleasant to hear of. It is the forerunner of heavier and more important movements in the same direction, and tolls the death knell of the jobbers and speculators in gold. Business transactions all around us indicate that the people are ready, nay, anxious to return to a specie basis, and will welcome the jingle of coin for change. Now, let us have Mr. Sumner's bill passed and made a law without delay. Let the issue of paper currency below twenty-five cents be stopped immediately, and by the 1st of July we will be ready to clear the market of all notes of less than one dollar in value. With the silver already in the country, and that which is constantly arriving from one source or another, we have an abundant supply: it is too heavy for speculation to carry. Pass Mr. Sumner's bill and specie payments will follow.

MR. JAMES FISK, JR., says a New York paper, made his first appearance in the character of a witness in the Supreme Court yesterday, during the trial of the Erie-Vanderbilt case. Mr. Fisk at once achieved a complete success. His ability as a comedian was warmly recognized, and while he was on the stand he kept the entire audience in a state of uproarious mirth. So successful a first appearance is rare in the annals of stage or court, and Mr. Fisk may congratulate himself upon the enviable reputation which his performance has assured to him. It is to be hoped that this will not be his last appearance in the same character, for it would be unkind to the amusement seekers of New York were he to rest satisfied with his single though signal success. He will find no difficulty in securing any quantity of engagements as a comic witness, and though he will doubtless be tempted to undertake a "starring" tour throughout the country, performing in the Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago courts, it is certain that he will find no lack of appreciative audiences should he remain in New York. There is no lawyer who would not feel sure of his jury could he engage the services of Mr. Fisk as an eccentric witness; and we may expect to see a lively competition springing up among the members of the bar for the right to announce that "Mr. James Fisk, Jr., the celebrated comic witness, has been engaged at an immense expense, and will appear for one afternoon only, in the trial of Doe against Roe." Such an announcement would crowd the court room, delight the judge, and fill the jury with gratitude towards the enterprising lawyer who had provided so admirably for their amusement.

THE METHOD OF VOTING at present in vogue in England will, in all probability, be changed before another election to that of the ballot as it is in this country. Most English politicians of the radical school attach absurd properties to this device for registering votes, and it is feared that they are destined to discover that the ingenuity of man is quite capable of carrying on frauds, intimidation, bribery, or anything else, in front of the ballot-box. But the privilege of secret voting has been very highly prized by the radicals, and it is impossible to deny it to them much longer.

## OBITUARY.

### Gulian C. Verplanck.

The death of Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck, a well-known author and politician, is announced as having taken place yesterday evening in New York city. Mr. Verplanck was born in that city in August, 1786, and was consequently in his eighty-fourth year at the time of his decease. He entered on his collegiate studies in Columbia College when he was but twelve years old, and graduated in 1801. He then studied law for the sake of study only, and was admitted to the bar, after which he travelled in Europe for several years. On his return he interested himself in political matters, and in 1814 was a candidate of the "malcontents" for the New York Legislature. In 1818 he delivered a course of lectures on the "Early European Friends of America" before the New York Historical Society, which excited considerable attention. They were published, and ran through several editions. In 1819, during the political contest between the "Bucktails" and "Clintonians," he published various political satires, aimed at DeWitt Clinton, one of the candidates. In 1820 he was elected to the Legislature, where he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Education. He soon after accepted the Professorship of the Evidences of Christianity in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York city, and published a work containing the result of his researches in that branch of study in 1824. It was styled "Essays on the Nature and Uses of the Various Evidences of Revealed Religion." He published his well-known work on 'Contracts" in 1825. In the same year he was elected to Congress, and served for eight years in that capacity. While a member of that body, he was instrumental, with others, in procuring the extension of the term of copyright from twenty-eight to forty-two years.

He published various literary works about this time. In connection with W. C. Bryant and R. C. Sands he published for three years the "Talisman," a collection of prose and verse. He was the author of several valuable addresses delivered at college commencements and on other public occasions. An edition of Shakespeare published in numbers, with revised text and with notes, was edited by him. This work was completed in the course of three years.

Since being a member of Congress he has several times been elected to the State Senate. Mr. Verplanck, while in this capacity, took great interest in judicial questions which came to his notice, in connection with the judical powers of that body. The New York Senate, with the judges of the higher court, was at that time the court for the correction of errors, or the court of appeal in last resort from the Supreme Court and Chancery. His opinions on various important questions are preserved in the New York reports. Since the organization of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, in 1846, he has been its President, and for fifteen years prepared all the annual reports. He was also one of the governors of the New York Hospital. Of late years, after the more active labors of his life had ceased, he continued to act as President of the Century Club, of which he was one of the founders.

At the time of his death, he was Vice-Chancellor of the University of the State, and had held the office of Regent for forty-one years. In this he was the successor of Matthew Clarkson, an incumbent of forty years' standing.

## COMMERCIAL.

### The Navigation and Commerce of the United States.

The monthly report number 5, current series, of the Bureau of Statistics, on the commerce and navigation of the United States, sets forth our imports from and exports and re-exports to foreign countries, during the month of November, 1869, and the eleven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1868, as follows:—

| | Imports, Specie values. | Domestic exports.—Mixed values. | Re-exports Foreign commodities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month ended November 30, 1869 | $33,602,466 | $47,698,310 | $1,926,157 |
| Month ended November 30, 1868 | 28,910,849 | 37,704,411 | 1,063,897 |
| Eleven months ended November 30, 1869 | 433,150,949 | 412,931,404 | 27,063,005 |
| Eleven months ended November 30, 1868 | 359,721,734 | 397,811,169 | 19,264,971 |

The proportions of the foregoing shipped in foreign and American vessels, respectively, during the month of November, 1869, were as follows:—

| | Imports. | Exports. | Re-exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | $11,591,180 | $19,651,039 | $1,268,657 |
| Foreign vessels | 22,101,286 | 28,047,271 | 657,500 |

The proportion of the same for the eleven months ending November 30, 1869, were as follows:—

| | Imports. | Exports. | Re-exports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| American vessels | $135,930,923 | $139,670,914 | $15,239,157 |
| Foreign vessels | 297,220,026 | 273,260,490 | 11,828,848 |

Of the total imports for November, $30,767,141 were dutiable, $19,926,284 were entered for consumption, and $13,676,182 entered warehouse. The total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse, at the close of the month of November, 1869, was $48,280 619 against $40,554,443 in 1868.

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade, during the month of November, 1869, were as follows:—

| | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| American vessels | 987 | 309,450 | 809 | 277,288 |
| Foreign vessels | 1,883 | 537,283 | 1,637 | 472,781 |
| Total | 2,870 | 846,733 | 2,446 | 750,069 |

The entrances and clearances of the same for the eleven months ending November 30, 1869, were as follows:—

| | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| American vessels | 9,752 | 3,190,132 | 9,348 | 3,171,886 |
| Foreign vessels | 19,049 | 5,407,068 | 18,719 | 5,356,374 |
| Total | 28,801 | 8,597,200 | 28,067 | 8,528,260 |
| Total, 11 months ending Nov., '68 | 26,854 | 7,696,242 | 26,639 | 7,835,626 |

The following is a classified statement of the number, rig, and tonnage of all vessels registered, enrolled, and licensed in all the customs districts of the United States on the 30th of June, 1869:—

| | Number. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Sailing vessels | 16,745 | 2,074,811·09 |
| Steam vessels | 3,361 | 1,046,015·98 |
| Unrigged vessels | 6,287 | 623,492·02 |
| Total permanent documented vessels and tons | 26,393 | 3,744,319·09 |

The above vessels were classified as follows:—Ships, 537; barks, 818; brigs, 607; schooners, 10,870; sloops, 3913; steamers, 3361; unrigged, 6287; and temporary documented vessels, 1633, of 401,047 tons.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MEARS will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GEORGE F. WISWELL at 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—"The True Rule of Success in Life." All persons cordially invited.

☞ CHILDREN'S CHURCH. — SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—To-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M., Rev. HENRY McCOOK, Pastor, will conduct the service and preach the sermon. Singing by the Sunday School. The usual service at 10½ A. M.

☞ LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, Rev. FRANK H. BECK, of Ohio; 7½, Pastor—"Faith in Desperation and the Grand Victory." Free pews.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent, service and sermon every Wednesday and Sunday evening and Choral service. Seats free. Service To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. 3 5 s6t*

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ TRINITY UNION MISSION, HALL ELEVENTH Street, above Girard avenue.—Preaching To-morrow by GEORGE W. SMILEY, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Come.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. SCHENDK.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE. — Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 7½ P. M.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE STREET, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor elect. 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The "Little Wanderers" will be present.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH. —Rev. JAMES NEILL To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Strangers invited.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,

PITTSBURG, March 15, 1870.

DIVIDEND No. 3, GUARANTEED STOCK.—The third regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 27 PINE Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870.

The Transfer Books of this stock will be closed on the 21st inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6, 1870.

3 19 15t F. M. HUTCHINSON Secretary.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHERN BRANCH, NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of November 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,200,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage: that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William street, room No. 9, city of New York.

RUSSELL SAGE,
N. A. COWDREY,
Trustees.

February 12, 1870.
3 19 15t

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 PINE Street, Room No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 5.

3 19 20t HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

☞ PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PITTSBURG, March 16, 1870.

The Semi-Annual Interest on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co. Third Mortgage Income Bonds will be paid on the 5th of April, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 PINE Street, New York City. The Transfer Books of these Bonds will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6.

3 19 20t F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 3, 1870.

The Interest maturing April 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 NASSAU Street, New York.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

3 19 20t

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 261 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

## SPECIAL OPENING.

## J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL EXHIBIT

On MONDAY, March 21,

A Full and Complete Stock of

**DRESS GOODS,**

**SILKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Etc.,**

Purchased during the late depression, and will be SOLD AT LESS THAN GOLD COST. 3 19 stuth3t

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ O P E N I N G
OF
SPRING OVERCOATS
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S,
MONDAY MORNING, March 21.

A very large and very beautiful assortment made in
NEW SPRING STYLES
OF
WULFINGS, GRANITES,
CARR'S FINISHED MELTONS,
CREPES, LONDON COATINGS,
LIGHT WEIGHT DEVONSHIRE KERSEYS,
CUBAN TWEEDS, TRICOT LONDES,
And many other new materials.

Gentlemen are invited to look through our stock and post themselves in the spring styles of Overcoats.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
THIRD WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
OVER 20,000 VISITORS.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10. [3 7
Admission.....25 cents.
Including the entire collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
HUMOROUS LECTURE
BY JOHN G. SAXE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 21.
Subject—FRENCH FOLKS AT HOME.

At the conclusion of the Lecture Mr. SAXE will recite (by request) from his Poems "THE PROUD MISS McBRIDE" and "THE PRESS."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 24.
Subject—CHEMICAL FORCES IN NATURE.
Illustrated by numerous brilliant and instructive experiments.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....25 cents extra.

Tickets for ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. 3 17 4t

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MARCH 25. Hon SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice-President U. S., Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, General O. O. HOWARD, of U. S. Army, and General JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania, will speak at FRIENDSHIP'S Anniversary NEXT TUESDAY EVENING. Tickets, 25 cents, at the Bookstore of J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 608 ARCH Street. It*

☞ CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1870.

The act of Assembly, approved April 20, 1858, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants and others selling Liquor by less measure than one quart shall make application at this office for License in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

The Licenses will be issued as follows:—

The 15th and 16th of March—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 16th wards.

The 17th, 18th, and 19th of March—5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th wards.

The 21st and 22d of March—11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th wards.

The 23d and 24th of March—15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th wards.

The 25th and 26th of March—19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d wards.

The 28th and 29th of March—23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 28th wards.

JOHN F. BALLIER,
ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
City Commissioners.

3 18 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,
Secretary.

3 16 17t

☞ THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, on and after the first of April next. The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the first of April.

A. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer.

MARCH 10, 1870. 3 12a3t

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

2§

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,

ALBANY, March 10, 1870.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the Fifteenth (15th) day of April next, at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New York.

They have also declared a like Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Consolidation Certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the UNION TRUST COMPANY, New York.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the Nineteenth (19th) day of March instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the Nineteenth (19th) day of April next.

3 19 60t B. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

## CLOTHING.

## ROCKHILL & WILSON.

**FINE CLOTHING.**

GREAT FALL IN PRICES.
GREAT FALL IN PRICES.
LESS THAN GOLD RATES.
LESS THAN GOLD RATES.

The balance of our heavy stock will be disposed of at such low prices that purchasers would find it to their advantage to supply themselves with Fine Clothing for next Fall and Winter.

Spring Overcoats, $5·00.
Spring Overcoats, $10·00.
Spring Overcoats, $14·00.
Spring Overcoats, $16·00.
Spring Overcoats from $5·00 to $30·00.
Coachmen's Coats
For Spring and Summer.
Coachmen's Coats
Of all descriptions.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
NEW PATTERNS.
NEW PATTERNS.

**ROCKHILL & WILSON,**

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

## FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Offer For Sale $2,000,000

OF THE

**PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RR. CO.**

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

At 92½ and Accrued Interest

FROM JANUARY 1.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, Trustees, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceeding the full-paid capital stock of the Company—limited to $35,000,000.

Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc. etc.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.

Since 1857 the dividends to the Stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent. per annum after paying interest on its bonds and passing annually a large amount to the credit of construction account.

The security upon which the bonds are based is, therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities.

For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
Drexel & Co.,
C. & H. Borie, [3 19 2w
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.

## PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS'

**Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.**

General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.

STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the

**SCHOOL PIANO,**

Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.

Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new

**PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,**

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

Every Piano Forte is warranted for five years.
Pianos to rent, and also sold on monthly instalments.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.

**CHARLES BLASIUS,**

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.

WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,
3 19 tf4p PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, March 19, 1870.

### The Purim Ball

that was given on Thursday evening was almost as brilliant a display as has ever taken place in this city. A good many Hebrew patricians were present, but they were unavoidably mixed up with some of the elements of the *canaille*. Towards half-past 2 in the morning some consternation was created by the discovery that one of the maskers, a man in the disguise of a French waiting-maid, had gained access to the ladies' dressing-room. The respectable female relatives of the floor-managers grew pale with anger at this irregularity, and the offender was remonstrated with. He expressed contrition, and proved that his penitence was practical by gathering his skirts around him and leaving the ball-room, shaking the dust off his feet, or more literally, the chalk off his gaiters. The floor managers, by-the-by, prided themselves upon the elegant yet simple style with which the entertainment was conducted. At supper, for instance, the usual French gibberish with which comestibles are baptized in the bills of fare was discarded. It was enough for the guests to be in masquerade, without the "goodies" being disguised. The delicacies of the season—and I am glad to say that this ball differed from the French ones in the fact of there being no female *in*delicacies of the season to eat them—were printed in plain English. Some of the viands were peculiar to the Jewish table, and had quite as much individuality about them as dishes characteristic of Protestantism have.

### Our Relations with Spain.

Since Zoe, the "Cuban sylph," has vanished from the footlights of New York, our relations with Spain have become somewhat complicated and bid fair to grow more so. For instance, next Wednesday week, a company of "real" Andalusian dancers are to appear at Tammany—the defunct Tammany from whose boards the secular blondes and the Sabbatic George Francis Train were swept at one fell swoop. Professor Risley, the same reputability who imported All-Right, and led the Japanese jugglers through the country, has been taking his pick from the theatres of Madrid, Seville, Granada, and Malaga, and has got together some of the best men-dancers and women-dancers in all Spain. Professor Risley's love for the people of New York in particular, and the United States in general, is represented to be so great that he rejected with contumely the offers made him by managers at Paris and London, preferring to plump his troupe down at once upon American shores. Will brunettism frown down blondism? Who knows? The brunettes open at Tammany on the 30th; the blondes commence at Niblo's on the ensuing 4th of April. I should not be surprised if, after all, blondism has seen its best nights in this country for the present. Apropos of the *début* of the Andalusian *ballet*, the price of Spanish mackerel has gone up, and Castile soap is the favorite saponaceous deodorizer of young New York. The brunette *regime* will probably be succeeded in its turn by an auburn-haired era of beauties cast in the Lady Don mould—flushed and ardent-tempered beauties, whose very ghosts would walk about in flesh-colored tights if they had a chance, and who squeeze all that is passionate out of life into their tropic natures, and breathe it forth again in the rhymed nonsense of burlesque.

### Married Editors.

There is no good in an editor being married unless he makes use of his wife. Some of the editors of struggling weekly papers here do so in a very practical and charming manner. For instance, in most of the New York weeklies there is a fashion department, which is usually presided over by a lady equally fluent of speech and pen, who, however, has to both talk and write up to the handle. These elaborate descriptions of the rarest modes which your wife reads with so supreme an expression of bliss transfiguring her features, are all written by ladies who devote their lives to the work, and accordingly do it very well indeed. Some of them *are* ladies, and some of them are—women. Some of them glide through their business duties concealed under the disguise of a *nom de plume*, and with their mission never for an instant suspected by the weary dry-goods clerks who hold up for their inspection article after article of lace and silk. Some of them, whose maiden or whose married names are too prosaic to suit the purpose, adopt a fictitious name for the very purpose of obtaining notoriety, and while transacting their work for their papers, put ever so many irons in the fire for themselves. Now the editor who first put to practical use the idea of making his wife transact this business did an eminently good stroke of business for himself. He need pay her no salary; the lady would, of course, be faithful to his interests; and, besides, there could be no possible objection—as there would be in other cases—to her having as many irons in the fire for herself as she chose. Consequently the New York weekly editor's wife has found her sphere. It is that of fashion editress to her husband's newspaper, and appropriatress of as many perquisites as fall in her way.

### Mr. Wilkes' Story.

There was an unusual rush yesterday to secure copies of the just issued edition of Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*. Every one was naturally anxious to hear Mr. Wilkes' version of the caning which all the daily newspapers agreed that he had received from the hands of Major W. W. Leland, whom he had grossly scandalized in his paper. To tell the truth, Mr. Wilkes makes so extremely weak an explanation of what is popularly believed to have happened, and calls his antagonist such dreadfully coarse names, that sympathy with him is entirely removed from the breast of every reader who does not share in the honor of being his personal friend.

### "Where the Woodbine Twineth"

It will probably not be long ere Mr. Fisk has the opportunity of repeating this and similar successful gags. For the present, however, he has made his last appearance in court as a funny man, a witty witness who dared to jest before the judge, and regale with original badinage the bench and bar. It often happens, in scenes in court, as represented upon the stage, that a witness is needed who understands the exigencies of the occasion sufficiently to be funny and keep the house on the "go" without becoming coarse. Mr. Fisk has found that he would answer admirably for this business, to which perhaps he may come some day when he shall have speculated away his wife's private fortune of two millions, his own of ten, lost the confidence and support of J. Gould, and ceased to fluctuate between Erie on the one hand and houri on the other. In such parts as "Where the Woodbine Twineth," I like him better than Leffingwell, Sam Hemple, or the fair-haired Owen Fawcett. ALI BABA.

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## The Growth of the American Piano Trade.

Notwithstanding the unusual and general depression of trade, the total amount of sales in 1869 is fully equal to the business of the preceding year, and it is a noticeable fact that, in the instance of several of the largest manufacturers, a large increase of business is exhibited. It will be seen that by the revenue statistics of twenty-six firms given below, they are residents of New York, Boston, and Baltimore, and that the aggregate total of their sales amounts to $5,248,577. Besides those given in tabular form there are a number of small firms in the three cities named, and also several in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and even San Francisco, which will increase the total amount of annual production and sales of pianos in the United States to fully 25,000 instruments, netting over *seven millions of dollars* ($7,000,000).

New York, the Empire City of the Union, possesses in the world-famed mammoth manufactory of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, not only the most extensive establishment in the United States, but beyond a doubt the largest in the world, as shown in the fact of this firm returning, as made and sold during the year 1869, no less than 2200 pianos, for the aggregate sum of *twelve hundred and five thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars* ($1,205,463). Boston, the renowned "Hub," in the establishment of Messrs. Chickering, possesses the second largest piano manufactory in the United States, while Baltimore has the third, in that of Messrs. Knabe & Co.

| *Names.* | *Location.* | *Amounts.* |
|---|---|---|
| Steinway & Sons | New York | $1,205,463 |
| Chickering & Sons | Boston | 822,402 |
| Wm. Knabe & Co | Baltimore | 388,511 |
| Haines Brothers | New York | 287,051 |
| Wm. P. Emerson | Boston | 232,779 |
| Albert Weber | New York | 221,444 |
| Joseph P. Hale | New York | 207,355 |
| Hallett, Davis & Do | Boston | 178,049 |
| C. F. Lighte & Co | New York | 151,000 |
| Ernest Gabler | New York | 149,484 |
| H. F. Miller | Boston | 148,359 |
| Geo. Stecke & Co | New York | 145,500 |
| Hallett & Cumsten | Boston | 131,908 |
| J. W. Vose | Boston | 118,413 |
| Decker Brothers | New York | 118,000 |
| Hazelton Brothers | New York | 104,661 |
| Grovesteen, Fuller & Co | New York | 96,825 |
| Steff Brothers | Baltimore | 87,470 |
| Marshall & Mittauer | New York | 80,172 |
| J. & C. Fisher | New York | 69,308 |
| Lindemann & Sons | New York | 62,980 |
| Raven, Bacon & Co | New York | 57,531 |
| Calenberg & Vaupel | New York | 57,387 |
| Gaehle & Co | Baltimore | 44,903 |
| Central Piano Company | New York | 44,000 |
| Kranich, Bach & Co | New York | 42,622 |
| Total | | $5,248,577 |

[*Daily Star*.

## CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

GEORGE A. AUDENRIED,
DEALER IN
PREPARED HONEYBROOK COAL,
PIER 23, FOOT OF CALLOWHILL STREET,
AND COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ROOMS,
No. 421 WALNUT Street.

REAL BANNOCKBURNS FOR SUITS.—Black and white mixed, Green and white mixed, Brown and white mixed, new color, olive nobby and plain. The largest assortment on the street now open at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

*Prices reduced.*

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

A LOST ART REVIVED.—It is said that the Roman ladies embrowned their faded hair with a transparent fluid, but the secret of such a composition was unknown to any modern chemist until PHALON discovered and produced his VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

VALUABLE STORE NO. 513 COMMERCE STREET.—Messrs Thomas & Sons will sell at public sale, March 29th, the valuable four-story brick store, No. 513 Commerce street, well and substantially built, iron front and modern conveniences. Sold by order of the Orphans' Court; estate of William W. Knight, deceased.

WITHOUT ANY PAIN, in a harmless way, by the use of laughing gas (their own invention), the Colton Dental Association have for many years devoted their whole attention to extracting teeth. Practice makes perfect. Go to headquarters. Office, No. 737 Walnut street.

THE SALE OF PAINTINGS, last evening, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, the collection of J. E. McClees, was very low. The balance of the catalogue will be disposed of this evening without reserve. Do not fail to attend this sale.

WE pay strict attention to Carpets, making up, and putting down old and new ones, with a guarantee of low prices. ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.

Specie Payments at Oak Hall,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets, MONDAY MORNING, March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie to-day in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it.
Our reason for it.
Our reason for it.
Our reason for it.
We do not want any dull times, and so that people need not wait for Gold to go down, we at once make the loss, and

☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope.
Our Hope.
Our Hope.
Our Hope.
To largely increase our trade. Many have postponed their purchases expecting Gold to go down, and put off buying even though they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript.
☞ Postscript.
☞ Postscript.
☞ Postscript.
Though our sales last year exceeded any former year, we mean to increase them still by our enlarged facilities.

☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.

## DIED.

BENNETT.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. MARY MONROE BENNETT, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 21. The remains will leave her late residence, No. 258 S. Eleventh street, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the funeral services will be conducted at the Old Brick M. E. Church, late Kensington, at 11½ o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery. *

KELLER.—On the 18th instant, ADAM, only child of Luther P. and Sallie Knepley Keller, aged 8 months.

Funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 227 N. Fourth street. *

LEHMAN.—On the 18th instant, MARGARET, wife of William H. Lehman, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Rose of Sharon Lodge, No. 2, Masonic Ladies, and Hiram Temple, No. 16, of the Masonic Tie, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Main street, Chesnut Hill, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PRESTON.—At Kohrsburg, Columbia county, Pa., Mrs. CAROLINE T., wife of James L. Preston, and eldest daughter of the late Isaac and Ann Lukens, late of this city. *

WARDLE.—On Thursday, the 17th instant, RICHARD C. WARDLE.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1535 Spring Garden street, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock. **

WILSON.—On the 16th instant, THEODORE WILSON, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also Empire Lodge, No. 104, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1906 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock. 2t

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Commonwealth National Bank, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We have heard with the deepest regret of the decease of our valued friend and fellow director, THEODORE WILSON, Esq., therefore

Resolved, That in all our associations with him he displayed the qualifications of an honest man, an enterprising merchant, and a thorough gentleman.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his bereaved family, and that we will pay every proper tribute to his memory and character.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth National Bank, of which he was an ornament and an honor, will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested by the officers of the Bank, be presented to the family of the deceased.

EDWARD P. MITCHELL, President.
Attest—
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
Philadelphia, March 18, 1870. 1t

## CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.

We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

ARCH STREET CARPET
WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates.
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKMORE,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

## FURNITURE, ETC.

CHARLES E. CLARK,
BEDDING
AND
Cottage Furniture,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. [3 16 tuths2m
TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
3 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed
Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
FARSON & SON,
No. 228 S. SECOND Street.
Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 19smw3m

## UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., [3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

## GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu§ BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

## DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY,
Nos. 245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH Street,
Above Spruce.
From Recent Importer's Sale, Linens as Cheap as Muslins.

Job lots Richardson's yard-wide Family Linens, the greatest bargains ever offered.
Heavy Linen Sheeting, 2¾ yards wide, 75c.
Extra Heavy Linen Sheeting, 2½ yards wide, $1.
Linen Sheeting, 2¼ to 3 yards wide, 90c. to $1·87.
One case 5-4 Pillow Linen, fine, 65c., worth 80c.
Real Barnsley Damask Table Linen, $1·25.
Genuine Barnsley Table Damask, $1·50 to $2·87.
Damask Napkins, all linen, $1·25 to finest imported.
Heavy Loom Towels, size 22x40 inches, 25c.

WHITE PIQUES, 25, 31, 37 1-2, 45, 50, TO 90c.
The celebrated London Cord Pique, 25c.
Double-width French Muslin, 50c., 55c., up.
Large Plaid Nainsook for evening dresses.
Tucked Nainsook for skirts and children's dresses.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, new styles.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
One case Ladies' Hemstitched All Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., a real bargain.

SPRING HOSIERY.
Just arrived per steamer City of Washington.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 70c. up.
Gents' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 40c., 45c., up.
Ladies' extra-long English Hose, 50c. up.
Children's extra-long English Hose, 40c. up.
Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, regular made, 75c. up.
Children's Gauze Merino Vests, regular made, 50c., up.
Gents' best English ½ Hose, 35c. per pair, $4 per dozen. 1t

Second Special Announcement.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

Having been successful in disposing of a large portion of the stock to the public at an immense sacrifice of the

ORIGINAL COST,

We are now determined to sell the balance at a still greater reduction.

BALANCE OF "PROCTOR" STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

Some of the leading kinds of goods in this stock now on hand are as follows:—

KID GLOVES,
FURS IN SETS OR SEPARATE,
HOSIERY,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
CORSETS,
WHITE, SCARLET, AND BLUE CLOTHS,
BLACK CLOTHS,
GOOD SIDE-BAND CASSIMERES, 62½c.
ENGLISH 4-4 WATERPROOFS, 62½c.
6-4 WATERPROOFS, 75c.
PURE MOHAIR BLACK ALPACAS,
ARABS AT $2·50.
WHITE VELVET CORALS,
EOLAN'S PLAID CLOAKINGS, $2·50.
BOYS' LINEN WEAR,
BLACK HERNANIS, 25c.
STRIPED GRENADINES, 10c.
BLACK SILKS AT ONE-THIRD THEIR COST,
FANCY SILKS AT YOUR OWN PRICE,
REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS NEARLY ALL GONE,
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.
BALANCE OF THE BLANKETS CLOSING OUT CHEAP, ONLY A FEW OF THE CHOICE FRENCH PIQUES LEFT. WHITE LACE POINTS, ROTUNDES, AND SACQUES. BLACK LACE DO. DO.

PROCTOR'S,
3 15 tuths 3t§ No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

7-4 LOOM TABLE LINEN
AT 37½ CENTS.
Best goods ever sold at the price.
HEAVY LOOM TOWELLING,
16 CENTS PER YARD. Very desirable.
FINE GRADES OF TABLE LINENS
AT LOW PRICES,
Napkins, Towels, Pillow-Case Linens, and Sheetings,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
3 19 3t Above Willow.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF OUR CELEBRATED
BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS.
The same make of goods is not kept by any other house.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
2 17 thstu3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Silks.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN TO GOLD AT PAR.
Specie Given Out in Change.
GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 stuth 13t§ PHILADELPHIA.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APRIL MAGAZINES! NEW BOOKS!
At TURNER'S Cheap Bookstore, No. 808 CHESNUT Street, can be had all the Magazines for April.
TURNER & CO.,
Booksellers and Publishers,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Binding done in all styles, and Subscriptions taken for any Magazine, Appleton's Journal, etc. 1t§

## WANTS.

WANTED AT ONCE—A MAN WHO IS ready to invest in a business where he can make $30 per day. Call at the EAGLE HOTEL on the 21st. Not much capital needed. Inquire for T. L. B. 1t*

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very desirable Residence, near depot and churches. Parlor, dining-room, library, and two kitchens, nine bed-rooms, bath-room, dressing-rooms, water-closets, and large store-rooms, pantries, etc. Hot and cold water, gas, furnace, etc. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to
E. L. BOUDINOT,
3 2 wfm 12t* No. 418 WALNUT Street.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station.
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

## TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH ABOVE Chesnut. Lecture Hall to let. Also a room accommodating twenty persons. 3 19 2t

## REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 4rp PHILADELPHIA.

## AGRICULTURAL.

GARDEN, FLOWER, AND FIELD Seeds, Extra Early, Dan O'Rourke, Carter's First Crop, Champion of England, Eugenie, and Blue Imperial Peas. For sale by
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
No. 805 MARKET Street.

ONION SETS, ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Rhubarb Roots, Grafting Wax, Mushroom Spawn, Early Rose, Early Mohawk, and Peach Blow Potatoes.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY YORK, WINNINGSTADT, Flat Dutch, Drumhead, and other varieties of Cabbage, Seeds, Tomatoes, Egg Plant, Pepper, Lettuce, Radish Seeds, etc.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
3 19stuf6t No. 805 MARKET Street.

BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL AND ALMANAC for 1870 contains one hundred and twenty pages of useful information to country residents, distributed gratuitously from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Market Gardeners or Private Families who desire the most improved Seeds should purchase their supplies at
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $28, and every Mower warranted. Sold by
ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, FRESH AND GENUINE.—Grass and Clover Seeds, Onion Sets, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots, Mushroom Spawn, Early Potatoes, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant Plants of the best varieties.
DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR for 1870, with list of prices, etc., can be had on application at
DREER'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 thsw4t No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

## THE FINE ARTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"
Have Been Retained on Exhibition
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
3 2 18t FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
1 1 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

NEW CHROMOS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
Are in constant receipt of large numbers of
NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS,
A few of which are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Little Eva | after J. G. Brown. |
| Innocence | after J. G. Brown. |
| Why Don't He Come? (companion) | after J. G. Brown. |
| Christmas Memories | after A. J. H. Way. |
| The First Lesson in Music | after Lobrichon. |
| Fast Asleep | after Mrs. Anderson. |
| Wide Awake | after Mrs. Anderson. |
| The Queen of the Woods | after J. G. Brown. |
| Little Bo-Peep | after J. G. Brown. |
| Family Scene in Pompeii | after Coomans. |
| Dotty Dimple | after Mrs. Murray. |
| The Monastery in Winter | after Jacobsen. |
| A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea | after De Haas. |
| Sunset on the Coast | after De Haas. |
| The Launch of the Life-boat | after E. Moran. |
| Yo Semite Valley | after Thomas Hill. |
| The Birth-place of Whittier | after Thomas Hill. |

The largest collection in the country at the very lowest prices. 3 5§

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.

A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD31

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 1mrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

## CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR
OF
MARVIN'S PATENT
CHROME-IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE,
FOR SALE BY
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT Street
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA.

VINELAND, N. J., July 28, 1868.
*Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have waited over six months for the development of your Spherical Chrome-Iron Safes, and in the meantime have succeeded in drilling every specimen of metal presented to me by the other makers upon which they rely for security against burglars; but from the tests I have made on the 20-inch ball (your No. 2 Spherical) I purchased of you, I am satisfied that no steel drill can cut it, and as for sledges and wedges, I think its shape utterly precludes any successful attack with them. I will further say that I have been assisted in my tests by those claiming to be experts, and I have offered twenty-five dollars to any person that would drill the ball, preferring it should be drilled for pay, rather than by the burglar for plunder. They gave it up. You are at liberty to refer to me at any time in relation to said safe, and I shall be happy to impart any information in my possession to any one inquiring. Yours truly,
J. CROSS.

DIME SAVINGS FUND,
SLATINGTON, PA., March 18, 1869.
*Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.*

DEAR SIRS:—The Spherical Safe I purchased from you (your size No. 3) arrived a few days ago and is now in the Bank. I can work the combination lock with ease, as its movements work like a charm. It affords me pleasure to announce its giving universal satisfaction to all the directors. I enclose my check.
Yours truly,
A. J. SCHNACKENBERG.

CITY BANK,
HARRISBURG, PA., June 3, 1869.
*Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Spherical Safe (No. 4) which we purchased from you gives entire satisfaction. We use it for the storage of our own Bonds and for valuable special deposits. We have entire confidence in its ability to resist any attack that burglars may make on it. The combination lock is the smoothest working piece of mechanism of the kind that we have ever used. Very respectfully,
JOHN. A. BIGLER, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF YORK,
YORK, PA. June 14, 1869.
*Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Spherical Safe (No. 4) was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it. It is now in use in our Bank vault. Respectfully,
D. E. SMALL, President.

FROM THE YORK DEMOCRATIC PRESS,
YORK, June 4, 1869.

A BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.—The *First National Bank* on Tuesday placed in their Vault one of MARVIN & CO.'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which was purchased from their agent, Mr. Hervy Herman, formerly of this place.

The safe was sold to the Bank subject to such tests as the Directors saw fit to put it to. They invited machinists and others to try their hand at safe breaking and boring. The Bank employed *Major Epley*, one of the best machinists in this section of the country, to "drill the safe, *if possible*." The Major, with the assistance of his son, spent several hours in preparing his drills and tools, and having secured a strong leverage, went to work and after entirely using up his drills, and hardly making an impression on the safe, gave his opinion that drilling through, inside of two weeks, was out of the question.

The safe was then attacked with heavy sledges. Messrs. *Small, Billmeyer & Co.* were called upon for three of their best *Blacksmith Strikers*, who were furnished with heavy sledges. After placing the safe in the middle of the sidewalk, they commenced whacking away in regular forge style, dealing blows that were heard for squares, but with no effect on the safe. It may be imagined with what strength they dealt their blows, when they were sufficient to crack their *sledges* and render them useless. The trial created quite an excitement and all were satisfied that a BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE HAD AT LAST BEEN FOUND.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. B. NEWTON & CO.,
EMPORIUM, PA., June 25, 1869.
*Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.*

DEAR SIRS:—We enclose draft on the Union National Bank in payment of Spherical Safe size No. 4. The President of the Lock Haven National Bank and Moore, Simpson & Co., Bankers, of Lock Haven, were here yesterday and examined the safe. They were well pleased with it, and said they would each purchase one. Yours, very truly,
J. B. NEWTON & CO., Bankers.

STROUDSBURG, PA., Feb. 2, 1870.
*Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila.*

GENTLEMEN:—The safe you sent me (No. 4 folding-door fire-proof with No. 1 Spherical inside) arrived safely, and I should have notified you of the fact sooner, but have delayed until I could have it tested. This was done yesterday, and the result was entirely satisfactory. An experienced blacksmith with the hardest cold chisel he could make failed to make the slightest impression on the Spherical Safe. The operation was witnessed by a number of gentlemen, all of whom seemed entirely convinced that the little ball was invulnerable.
Yours truly,
THOMAS A. BELL, Banker.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURG, February 4, 1870.
*Messrs. Marvin & Co.*

GENTLEMEN:—We have had the two Spherical Safes which you furnished us (size No. 2) tested, and we take pleasure in informing you of the result.

We had two experienced workmen from James Marshall & Co.'s foundry and machine shop with good sledges and drills. The Safes were placed in our Banking room, and the men pounded away on them (making a great deal more noise than any burglars would dare to do) until we were completely satisfied that the Safes could not be broken by sledges.

We then tried to drill them, and not succeeding in getting a drill fastened to work at the top, we placed one of the Safes between two brick walls, where the men worked at it without making any impression on anything but the paint. It affords us pleasure to state to you that we feel that our funds are perfectly secure when inside your safes.
Very respectfully,
F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

Besides the above, we can refer to hundreds of persons, scientific men, experts, iron founders machinists and others, who have critically examined our SPERICAL SAFE, and willingly give it a preference over Safes of any other manufacture.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE THE SPHERICAL SAFES.

MARVIN & CO.
721 CHESTNUT Street (Masonic Hall),
PHILADELPHIA.
265 BROADWAY, New York, and 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 3 12 s3t5p
AND FOR SALE BY OUR AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

## THE AIR-LINE MONSTER.

*From the N. Y. World.*

Fifty years ago Congress, then a mild and innocent being, had an "air-line" vision—a dream that it could build roads, *proprio motu*, where and as it pleased. It was a brief delusion. Aggrieved by the "monopoly" supposed to be enjoyed by the central turnpikes of Pennsylvania—extending, in sections, from the Delaware to the Ohio—over which toiled the old-fashioned Conestoga wagons, with the bells on the horses' necks, Congress resolved to make a road of its own, not by the intervention of a corporation, but, as we have said, by its direct vigor and agency; the money to come from the Federal Treasury, the work to be done by Federal engineers. Such was the national turnpike of 1820, from Cumberland to Wheeling, passing through the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. In those days of simplicity, no one doubted that the consent of these States was needed. It was formally asked for and proudly given, for Pennsylvania made it conditional on the adoption of a certain route. To make the road was easy enough; to keep it in repair rather more difficult, as the special funds relied on began to fail. Toll-gates were devised, and the wayfarer, with his saddle-bags, travelling from Cumberland to Frostburg, or from Uniontown to Washington—not of the District, but of the secluded spot where Grant communed with Corbin and the letter to "Sis" was written—found himself stopped to pay a Federal tax in the shape of a toll. This, of course, caused discontent; for nothing is more aggravating, time out of mind, than a turnpike gate. Doubts were suggested, very soon maturing into adverse conviction, as to the power of Congress to do any such thing.

"Let it once be established," said a leading Federal member of the House of Representatives, "that the Government can enter the dominion of the States, interfere with their domestic concerns, build roads within their territories, and define and punish, in the courts of the United States, offenses committed upon these roads, and there would be a longer stride towards consolidation than ever yet has been made." The then President, who, though a Virginian, was rather latitudinarian, expressed his belief that this was all wrong, in what was more a remonstrance than a veto; and in a few years, to use an illustration which "loyalty" has made classic, "the bottom came out of the whole affair." The fragments of the short-lived thoroughfare were retroceded to the States, and the national road became, practically and politically, as obsolete as the path which, a century and a quarter ago, Braddock cut through the virgin forest.

From that day to this, with the exception of some local experiments, such as the Marysville road, no Congress has pretended to usurp this prerogative of local sovereignty; certainly never, as now, by the creation of a corporation, born in the District of Columbia, but extending its arms—perhaps we should say its legs—three hundred miles over the territory of four States. Now, we have always said, and repeat, that we welcome any new avenue which leads to this great city; but saying this, and confident its attractions, social and commercial, will open all that are needed and are legitimate, we have the stronger right to protest against any scheme which, in the specious guise of commercial facility, is founded on a legal wrong, a clear violation of the Constitution, and, without going into the region of disputed doctrines, the heretofore acknowledged rights of the States. Such may easily be shown to be the project now before Congress to incorporate a company to make a new railroad from Washington to New York, without the previous consent—nay, if need be, in spite of the opposition—of the intervening States. Let us look at it in a practical point of view, having the reported bill before us as we write.

This scheme, long latent, was recently revived by a restless knot of people in the city of Philadelphia. They wanted an "air-line road" to New York—though they now have one as straight as the compass can make it—and, to this end, they invited the interposition of Congress. But no sooner did the beak of the Federal Legislature show itself than they hastened back, and were glad to take refuge on the safe log of New Jersey monopoly; for they ascertained to their dismay that the only air line which Congress dreamed of would be far away from them, and leave their city—like Bloomfield, or Freehold, or Bridgeton, or any Jersey townlet—at the end of a "branch." If, as the new bill provides, the air line is to cross the Susquehanna above tide, it will pass still further westward. Since this discovery not a word more has been said that we are aware of; and while in the bill there are six corporators named from Pennsylvania—the Duffeys and Camerons of the Susquehanna edge—there is not a single Philadelphian. There is one from Delaware, one from Maryland; there are four from New Jersey, seventeen from New York, and the rest from all creation.

The powers of the corporation are vast. Their application is minute. It is amenable only to Federal authority. It goes where it pleases; takes what it pleases; crosses tideless rivers within the limits of a State where Federal power never ventured before; obstructs canals, for which we see no compensation provided; interferes with railroads; and, with a minuteness which is almost comical, provides for "express packages and parcels, and sleeping-cars with the necessary improvements and all proper and necessary bedding." Now, when one pauses to think that all this corporation prerogative is unnecessary, there being no evil calling for remedy, or, if there be, no disinclination on the part of the States to apply one, it is really almost incredible how far this superfluous folly of pseudo-nationalism is going. Our street railways will not be safe much longer, and we shall have a national air-line on the surface of Broadway, and, by and by, a national pneumatic railroad underneath.

Luckily there is in this scheme an element which, if it is ever authorized by Congress, must be fatal to it. It is a corporation with stock to be subscribed and bonds to be negotiated. Mr. Ingersoll and the House of Representatives, though bent on the pleasure of driving cheap express trains over the sacred soil of the States, like the good lady of the ballad, "have a frugal mind." There is to be no appropriation of money by Congress, and no stock subscribed, as in the old Bank of the United States and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. There is not even the poor solace of a guarantee. The stock and bonds are to be like any others in the market—ten millions of one and no limit to the other. This being the case, it may safely be assumed that, with the aid of all the credulity which has never failed the Atlantic and Great Western, the Erie, and the Rock Island (Mr. David Dows, by-the-by, being an air-line corporator), there is no market in the world where, on decent terms, such stock or bonds can be sold in the face not merely of the whisper of a doubt, but the positive assertion that there is not a conscientious buyer in the land who will not say that such a chartered scheme is beyond the power of Congress, and that neither stock nor bonds will be worth the paper on which they are written. Then, too, if, once begun, the whole thing fails—as fail it will—the air-line bankrupts are denied even the poor privilege of selling the wreck; for the fifteenth and last section provides that "it never shall be lawful for the said company to sell or transfer, either directly or indirectly, any of the franchises created by this act, without the consent of Congress, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, or to any other railroad company or party interested in the existing lines of railroad between Washington and New York." Perhaps the Pennsylvania Central, or the Northern New Jersey, or some non-existing] company, may buy under this provision, but none else can.

Should this measure of mischief be passed through Congress and have Executive approval, and our auguries as to its financial weakness be illusory, what then? We address this question especially to the authorities of the two great States whose honor and dignity and interests are most in jeopardy, and whose voice and action will be most potential. Maryland is perhaps too near the shadow of the Capitol, and Delaware may not be touched; but Pennsylvania and New Jersey have everything at stake, and it is the first step across their borders in this new Federal exorbitance which costs everything. The Executive and Legislature of one are Republican; of the other, Democratic. This unlawful corporation will first enter Pennsylvania, and, if we understand the route above tide-water, pass through a country already adequately supplied with railroad facilities (for it is the line of the Baltimore Central), cutting farms, desecrating graveyards and churches—there being none of the restrictions found in the homely State charters, damages to be assessed by Federal commissioners, and all litigation incident to it to be decided by Federal courts at a distance—running, when it reaches the Chester valley, nearly parallel to the Pennsylvania roads, across the Schuylkill, and finding an exit from one mangled Commonwealth, far above tide-water, at Trenton, and bridging the Delaware, over the waters of which at such a point, except in carrying into effect compacts between the riparian States, Congress has no more jurisdiction than it has over the Irrawaddy. As to New Jersey, whose territory is narrower—for the national transit must be in the triangle of which the Camden and Amboy and Central are sides—the damage must be greater, and need not here be specified. Pennsylvania may be willing to tolerate this usurpation over a corner of her territory, as she did long ago in the southwest, but New Jersey will be cut through and through by the intruder. All this, aside from the loss of invested capital in both States. Why may not Republican Pennsylvania and Democratic New Jersey, once more as of old, stand shoulder to shoulder, though now in peaceable resistance? Governor Geary has lately shown himself, in the very teeth of party discipline, a stickler for local self-government, and Governor Randolph, we know, is true. Why should not they and their legislatures say at once, *in limine*, before the step of the intruder (only a corporation, and as such amenable to law somewhere) crosses the border, that no further action shall be had till the rights of all parties—not rival corporations, for which we care relatively little, but of great States—shall judicially be determined by the tribunal of the highest resort? These two States, thus peacefully but resolutely resisting—or rather promising to resist—even a Congress which thus far has paused at nothing will hold its hand. This is a subject of grave interest, which we deem it our duty to bring to the attention of those most concerned—the threatened Commonwealths of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It is their case now. It may be ours to-morrow, and they are the great barriers which protect New York, and New England too.

## SUMNER'S PLAN.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette.*

Mr. Sumner's plan for resuming specie payments is to first lock up in the banks and the Treasury all the gold in the country, and, having thus secured the precious metals, to redeem, commencing January 1, 1871, all outstanding paper money in specie. His bill, in the first place, requires the national banks to lock up one per cent. per month of their liabilities in gold. The liabilities of the banks on the 22d of January were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Circulation outstanding | $292,838,935 |
| Individual deposits | 548,536,178 |
| U. S. deposits | 9,342,140 |
| Total | $850,717,253 |
| One per cent. of this amount is | 8,507,172 |

The second section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to give notice of the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1871, and provides that he shall retain in the Treasury all coin hereafter received in excess of the requirements of the public debt, and authorizes him, in case this shall not be sufficient for the purpose of resumption, to buy in the open market. Now let us see how this would work.

There was in the Treasury on the 1st instant, belonging to the Government, $58,000,000 in gold. The receipts from customs average 12½ millions per month. Supposing Sumner's plan possible, the Treasury account would, on the 1st of January, stand as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on hand | $58,000,000 |
| Customs for nine months | 112,500,000 |
| Total | $170,500,000 |
| Interest nine months | 93,195,360 |
| Balance 1st of January, 1871 | $77,304,640 |

The banks would lock up, in the meantime, $76,564,548. The total gold would then stand as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In Treasury | $77,304,640 |
| In bank | 76,564,548 |
| Total | $153,869,188 |

The Hon. D. A. Wells estimates the total amount of gold coin in the country at $150,000,000, including that in circulation in California; and the New York *Financial Chronicle*, in an elaborate statistical article, puts it down at $160,000,000. Of this amount $30,000,000 is held by banks and bankers, and $105,000,000 in the United States Treasury ($44,000,000 of the latter belonging to the public, for which certificates have been issued and are outstanding). Taking the highest estimate, then, and we find that in preparing for specie payments there would be locked up in round numbers $154,000,000, being only $6,000,000 less than the total amount in the country. About that time, we should think, gold would be scarce, and it would puzzle importers to secure gold to pa customs.

Now let us look at the question of redemptions:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Greenbacks | $356,000,000 |
| Three per cent. certificates | 45,000,000 |
| National Bank notes | 293,000,000 |
| Total | $694,000,000 |
| Gold | $154,000,000 |

We do not include the $40,000,000 of fractional currency in the statement, leaving it as an offset to the silver coin in the country.

The proportion of gold to paper money, exclusive of fractional currency, would be 22½ per cent. The paper column would hardly stand on that. The people would be anxious for gold, having been drained of it by the locking up process, and would be very likely to go for it about the first of January. But Mr. Sumner's bill provides for this contingency. In case there shall not be sufficient gold in the Treasury to continue specie payments, the Secretary is authorized to buy in the open market. Then we should have the curious and novel spectacle of the Secretary of the Treasury paying gold for greenbacks, at par, over one counter, and buying gold for greenbacks, at a premium, over the other. The national banks, in order to continue specie payments, would find it necessary to do the same. That would not last long. Specie payments would soon be suspended, and the effect upon the public credit and the country would be disastrous.

It will be recollected that Jay Gould's theory, with which he tried to impress the President, was that the crops would move better with gold at 140, and that in order to keep it there it would only be necessary for the Government to refuse to sell in excess of two millions per month. If the withholding of all the surplus gold in the Treasury in excess of the two millions a month would enable speculators to corner the market, and put the premium to 50 or 100, what would the hording of the entire surplus, and the withdrawal of eight millions a month by the banks, in addition, accomplish? It looks as if Fisk, Gould, Corbin & Co. had been dining and wining the Massachusetts Senator.

The public might well afford to laugh at these freaks of fancy on the part of our Congressional financiers, provided such performances did not tend to demoralize the business of the country and to depress the industrial interests of the people. As it is, so far as regards the finances, the country would be better off if Congress had not assembled, and if it cannot bring forth anything better than has been proposed in the Senate, the passage of a joint resolution postponing all action on the finances for one year would be timely and wise.

The Senate jobs will doubtless be defeated in the House. The members of the latter will be called upon to face their constituents next fall, and will, therefore, be careful to vote for nothing that is calculated to bring distress upon the people. Hence, while the Senate would contract the currency, the House passed a resolution in favor of inflation. This shows that no measure that provides for a contraction of the currency can pass the House. Therefore, there can be no contraction, and, therefore, the talk about resuming on the 1st day of January, 1871, or at any other fixed time, is mischievous nonsense.

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COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 19, 1870.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS is hereby given that the following seizures of property have been made at the port of Philadelphia for violation of the Revenue laws of the United States:—

April 12, 1869, at No. 134 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, nine boxes cigars.

November 19, 1869, from bark Mary C. Fox, from Sagua, one barrel sugar.

December 3, 1869, from brig Herald, from St. Jago, five boxes cigars.

December 9, 1869, from bark Abbie N. Franklin, from Genoa, one cask aguadenta and one barrel rum.

December 13, 1869, at Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot, three cases brandy.

December 20, 1869, at Thirteenth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, four boxes cigars.

December 20, 1869, from bark J. L. Thierman, from Bremen, seven kegs gin.

January 18, 1870, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, four boxes cigars.

January 22, 1870, from bark Imperador, from Pernambuco, twenty boxes, thirteen kegs, and three tin cans marmalade.

February 18, 1870, from brig E. P. Stewart, from Sagua, twenty boxes cigars, three dress patterns, four and one-half barrels and six bags sugar, four demijohns syrup, one demijohn Jamaica rum 1 demijohn gin, 1 keg aguadonta, seven packages guava jelly.

February 21, 1870, from schooner Stampede, from Mayaguez, ten boxes cigars, 2 barrels sugar, and 1½ barrels tamarinds.

February 26, 1870, from brig Archer & Reeves, from Cardenas, thirty-four boxes cigars; two barrels, two tubs, and two bags sugar.

February 25, 1870, from brig Faustina, from Cardenas, two barrels molasses.

February 26, 1870, from brig S. V. Merrick, from Cardenas, twelve boxes cigars, three barrels molasses.

March 3, 1870, from brig Shannon, from Matanzas, two barrels molasses.

March 15, 1870, from schooner Summerville, from Havana, one barrel molasses.

March 15, 1870, from brig James Baker, from Cardenas, two barrels molasses, one demijohn gin, one demijohn wine.

March 15, 1870, from brig Ellen H., from Sagua, one barrel molasses.

March 18, 1870, from schooner Hattie Ross, from Demarara, one barrel sugar.

March 18, 1870, from schooner Margaret C. Lyon, from Havana, four boxes cigars. 3 19 sths3t

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

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TO BREST OR HAVRE.
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American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

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The Steamship
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Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

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FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

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FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal,
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DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

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Through in twenty-four hours.

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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

## OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

### *PETER'S ORDINATION.*

It was a simple ceremony, in fact so very simple that it could not be called a ceremony except for its singular impressiveness. It lacked all pomp and circumstance; it was not pre-announced; it embraced no form known to ancient or modern usage. It had not the air of a public and memorable event, but of an ordinary after-dinner conversation—and it would have been ordinary but for the earnestness of the souls engaged in it, and for the far-reaching consequences of which it was the germ.

The surroundings were not of cathedral arches, mosaic altars, gilded symbols, and richly-robed congregations. On the contrary, there was no building but the broad dome of heaven; no altar but a fire of coals; no symbols but the fragments of a repast; no spectators but ill-clad fishermen fresh from their toils on the sea. Nor did a mitred bishop lift up holy hands to confer spiritual powers. He who presided wore no insignia but those of suffering. On his hand was no ring, but in his hands was the print of the nails. Over his garment neither stole nor chasuble, but under his garment the mark of a spear. He who stood before him was not a college-bred licentiate whose acceptable preaching had marked him as a suitable candidate for the pastoral office, but an unlearned and ignorant man, whose tastes were vulgar, whose employments were menial, whose impulses were reckless, and whose last public exposition had been replete with lies and profanity.

Yet there was not wanting ecclesiastical authority on the one side nor spiritual capacity on the other. Beneath that simple Jewish garb were the very flesh and bones of the glorified body of Jesus Christ, the Anointed One, the King of Israel, the Head of the Church, the Son of God and Man risen from the dead. Beneath that fisher's coat, still wet with the impatient plunge to meet the Lord, beat the heart of a man to whom had been promised the keys of the kingdom of heaven, upon whom, in common with apostles and prophets, was to be built a holy temple for the habitation of God through the Spirit.

In accordance with this absence of forms, and with this presence of realities, the examination was simple, brief, and thorough. "Simon"—not Peter, this time; it was not to be assumed now that the renegade disciple was a rock, but he was addressed with the unusual emphasis of his surname—"Son of Jonas." The question which followed was not a guage of intellect, nor a grappling iron thrown out to catch the corners of a creed; nor a net spread to shut within narrow bounds the plans and policy of one who was to be a fisher of men.

Genuine love is always humble; looks up to its object, not across at its rivals; trusts not to its own acts for justification, but to the insight of the beloved. Genuine love freighted Peter's words, which otherwise would have proved as empty as his rash boast of constancy. The Lord, therefore, bestowed upon this true lover the sweetest possible pledge of his confidence, the care of his flock; giving him a commission to feed those who were a part of himself, and there and forever ordaining him to minister in his stead the things which are a help and guide to salvation.

In this laying of a corner-stone next to the chief Rock on which the temple was to be built we find no trace of theological square and compass, no inquisitive hammering to find out the solidity of opinions, no hollowing out of heart to inlay the must-gathering records of an ecclesiastical polity, but only a juxtaposition of God and man fitly joined together by love to Christ. And in this chrismatory act, bestowed upon Cephas without restriction after he had solemnly declared his love before witnesses, we find the Christ-given pattern for all ordinations. Why should the modern Church mix with the oil of consecration so many new perfumes? Why should a modern Christian who can say in all sincerity, "Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee," wait for a fuller commission than, "Feed my lambs?"

## SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

### EPISCOPAL.

—The new Episcopal church at West Chester, just completed, cost about $33,000.

—The *Churchman's Year Book* contains the names of 51 Episcopal bishops and 2541 clergymen.

—Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, is totally blind. He performs the offices of the Church from memory.

—Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.'s, church lately took up a contribution of about $8000 in aid of the House of the Evangelist, a new theological school to educate young men to preach the gospel to the neglected in New York. This is said to be the largest collection ever taken up in an Episcopal church in this country.

—The Episcopalians now have associations organized to represent every shade of opinion. The Latimer Association represents the revisionists, the Church Union the ritualists, the Evangelical Catholic Union the moderate Low Church party, and the Conservative Church Union the moderate High Churchmen.

### CONGREGATIONAL.

—Rev. Frederick Marsh, of Winchester Centre, Conn., now lacking but three months of his ninetieth birthday, celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of his settlement over the Congregational Church in that place on the 15th of February.

—The American Missionary Association has commissioned annually, in the South, for the last four years, 500 teachers and missionaries; has established in that time 25 churches, 4 chartered colleges, 8 normal and 12 high schools, and not less than 600 or 700 primary schools, besides leading the way in the Southern States to a system of free public schools.

—This being the two hundred and fiftieth year since the landing of the Pilgrims, a convention held in the Tabernacle Church, New York, on the 2d inst., unanimously recommended that, on the 27th of April next, at Chicago, there be commemorative services in connection with the regular Triennial Convention of the Congregational Churches in the Northwest; that on the 21st of December, at Plymouth or Boston, there be a Commemorative Convention, to be addressed by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., and that ministers and churches in the various States arrange for local celebrations. It was also recommended that, throughout the year, there be liberal and generous free-will offerings, with special reference to the removal of church debts, the establishment of theological seminaries upon a strong foundation, and the erection of a congregational house in Boston.

### LUTHERAN.

—Rev. Dr. Bachman, now eighty-one years old, preached his fifty-fifth anniversary sermon as pastor of St. John's Church, Charleston, S.C., not long ago.

—Many pious German families have a habit of asking every visitor for a contribution to the missions. At every wedding, baptism, or special gathering the plate is passed around.

—The Rev. G. W. Halderman has resigned the charge of the Second Lutheran Church, of Harrisburg, and accepted a call to the English Lutheran Church at Lancaster, Ohio.

### METHODIST.

—Robert Stockwell, Esq., of Lafayette, Indiana, has given $25,000, in paying stocks, to Asbury University.

—The *Zion's Herald* says:—"Our papers report from one to two thousand conversions every week, in various parts of the field."

—Mr. Joshua Douglass, of Meadville, Pa., has given Allegheny College property in that city valued at $30,000.

—Anna Dickinson's brother is supplying the Methodist church at Guilford, Conn., and is a very popular preacher.

—The Annual Conference of the State of New York will assemble in New York city on the 6th of April. Bishop Janes will preside over the sessions.

—The Supreme Court of Missouri has taken St. Charles College out of the hands of the Northern Methodists, and restored it to the Southern Methodists, who lost it during the war.

—The Methodists have in the State of New York 12 seminaries, with 115 instructors, and 2080 male and 1542 female students. The value of property is $411,500, and the literary appropriations, $4779·20.

—The publishers of *Zion's Herald* have been engaged for some time in erecting a building in Bromfield street, Boston, for Methodist headquarters, at an expense of $300,000. Its income, as soon as the debt is paid, will be paid to the support of feeble churches.

—The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. McClintock took place on the morning of the 8th inst., from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in New York. A large number of leading clergymen and laymen were present. The students of the Drew Theological Seminary attended in a body.

—The Baltimore Methodist Conference at its late meeting appointed a delegation to visit fraternally the Southern Methodist Conference, then in session. The latter body refused to receive them as official representatives of a body which, they asserted, had done them great wrong in robbing them of church property through the South, and had never expressed repentance. They were willing to receive the delegation as individuals; but, while the vote was being taken, the Northern Methodists withdrew.

—From a paper presented at the late convention of the State of New York we derive the following figures:—The ministerial force of the State consists of one resident bishop, 1457 travelling preachers, and 817 local preachers; total, 2275. The lay membership is 182,438, of whom 156,377 are in full connection, and 26,631 are on probation. The total membership, lay and ministerial, is 183,955. The average lay membership to each charge is 167. The number of church edifices is 1692, and of parsonages, 833. Of Sunday-schools there are 2265, officers and teachers, 27,363; scholars, 167,066; total expenses for 1868, $78,059·35. There is an average of 74 pupils to each school, and of one teacher to every eight scholars. Officers excluded, there are 20,651 teachers. Ministerial support—Amount of salaries paid to pastors, for effective pastoral work, $858,428; an average of about $800 to each charge. Estimated payments in donations about $200,000.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

—A German Theological School has been started in Newark, N. J., by the Presbyterians, and at present is supported by the Presbytery of that city.

—The Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D., now pastor of Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md., has received and accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Alexandria, Va.

—The New Providence church in Rockbridge county, Va., has had but three pastors in one hundred years. It was served for seventy-five years by the Rev. Samuel Brown and his son-in-law, the Rev. James Morrison.

—Rev. J. Frederick Dripps, late of Brooklyn, was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown on the evening of March 7. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York.

—Those who have in hand the matter of church erection in the Presbyterian Church are urging that, as the money is given for the Jubilee Memorial of five millions, one million be given to build houses of worship for feeble churches.

—The Cumberland *Presbyterian* criticizes the manner in which colored preachers are licensed by Presbyteries in the South. They are simply authorized "to preach among people of their own color." The *Herald and Presbyter* says: "Never, since we have been engaged in the work of publishing religious intelligence, have we been permitted to record a season of awakening and revival so wide-spread and so thorough."

—The *Southern Home* thus speaks of the destruction of the Presbyterian Church at Sugar Creek, near Charlotte, N. C., by an incendiary, on the night of February 10:—"It was organized in 1765, under Rev. Alexander Craighead, a celebrated minister in his day. He is the true father of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775, more than a year before the National Declaration. The convention that met in Charlotte, on that bright May day, was largely from Sugar Creek, and its President, Abraham Alexander, was an elder in the church. The congregation was as true as steel in the dark days of '76. It is sad to think that a church with such a history has perished in such a base and cowardly way."

—Revivals are now quite numerous throughout the country, though less so in New England than elsewhere. We notice that Mr. Durant has been preaching with much success in Portsmouth, N. H., and elsewhere, and that Mr. Dunn's Presbyterian church, in Boston, received 57 on profession at the last communion. The Plymouth Brethren have been preaching, and excited considerable opposition in Kingston, Canada. The Bishop of Ontario has preached against them. The Methodists have received 161 accessions in Pemberton, N. J; 400 in Rondout, N. Y.; 165 in Patchogue, L. I.; 130 in Phillipsburg, N. J.; 240 in Bloomsburg, Pa.; and 150 in Trinity Church, Newburg. The Presbyterians report 137 additions in Jamesburg, N. J.; 66 at Dutch Neck, N. J.; 125 at Alliance, O. and 100 in Evansville, Ind. In Dayton, O., a Presbyterian church has received 116 on profession, a Lutheran church 160, and a Reformed church 103. At Kossuth, Iowa, 68 have joined a Presbyterian church, and the interest in Peoria exceeds anything before known. At Green Earth, Ind., 60 have joined the Presbyterians and 120 the Methodists. The Savannah, Mo., Presbyterian church has received 60 additions, and Glenwood, Mo., is enjoying an extensive revival. We hear of interest in several of our colleges, as at Wheaton, Ill., and Ripon, Wis. The *Telescope* reports within two weeks 1950 conversions in the churches of the United Brethren.

### BAPTIST.

—The Baptists have lately organized their sixteenth church in Chicago. It has eighty members.

—The Baptists of Pennsylvania boast an increase during eleven years from 37,527 to 54,133 members.

—Mr. Hiram Woods, of Baltimore, has recently given $16,000 to the building of the new Baptist church in that city. He was also donor of the lot, worth $20,000.

—The Baptists of Sulphur Springs, Missouri, have been enabled to purchase the Presbyterian house of worship, by a loan from the Church Edifice Fund, New York.

—The Baptists of Massachusetts during the past ten years have lost two churches and gained 3601 members. Of this gain 1476 has been in the Boston churches. There are in the State 266 Baptist churches and 39,851 members. There has been an annual average gain to each church of less than one member and a half.

—The London Baptist Union includes 108 churches in and around London, with over 25,000 members. They make it a chief aim to build one or more church edifices each year; besides paying off debts on old churches, and helping the feebler ones to support their pastors. The union includes Close Communion Baptists, General Baptists, and those which allow membership of some who have been baptized only by sprinkling; and there seems to be no difficulty of their fraternizing together.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

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NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT
THAN THE
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa
At 95, Free from Tax.

This railroad runs 234 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centres at St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. This road offers many advantages. The building of the railroad north from St. Paul to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, where five railroads will soon centre—the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, already begun—and the rapid development of a new and productive country in Minnesota and the Northwest, must furnish a large Southern traffic. As the Upper Mississippi is frozen over during the winter, and its navigation is often uncertain during the summer, from low water, this road must have at all times a large amount of transportation, and a monopoly of the business at some seasons of the year. Its connections with other lines interested by mutual ownership or running arrangements, will give it almost the entire north and south travel between its terminal points and their vicinity.

This road will have a great advantage over any other Western line in carrying the best quality of coal from where it is abundant in Southern Iowa to Northern Iowa and Minnesota, where none is to be found, and in securing return freights o lumber, for which the demand is very great.

Forty-six miles of the line are just completed, and eighty-eight miles more are graded. An abundant supply of iron, ties, and other materials has been contracted for. The Company have a large and daily increasing surplus of money on hand, and the stock subscriptions and the sales of the bonds, give them ample means to push the work forward, so that, with favorable weather, it is expected that the whole line will be completed this season.

SECURITY OF THE INVESTMENT.

So far as we can learn, every completed railroad in the Northwest is not only earning the interest on its bonds, but a dividend on its stock, and we believe the CENTRAL OF IOWA must occupy an equally strong financial position.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

Of which over One Million have already been sold.

WE BELIEVE THERE WILL BE NO MORE FAVORABLE TIME TO SELL GOVERNMENTS, AND BUY REALLY FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES—SUCH AS THESE—THAN THE PRESENT.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE Street, New York, and by its advertised agents.

W. B. SHATTUCK,
TREASURER.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. We have no hesitation in saying that in our opinion the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.

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Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

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At Closest Market Rates,
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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 26

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Chicago, Danville and Vincennes
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UPON EXAMINATION WILL BE FOUND TO BE
The Cheapest and the Best
Yet Offered to the Public.
THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY

The rich country the Road traverses, with its agricultural and mineral resources;
The cash subscribed to the Capital Stock;
The excellence of the 55 miles already built, and its full equipment;
The plans completed and money expended for vigorous finishing of the Line in the Spring;
The excessive earnings to accrue from the completion of the whole line;
The ample Sinking Fund for the certain redemption of the Bonds;
The very liberal interest, running over a term of 40 years;
The security afforded by Registry;
The Mortgage covering the entire Road, Equipment, Franchises, and all Property, present and future—indeed the security of twice the amount of Bonds issued;
The low currency price they are now offered at.
All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

We have these Bonds at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, and heartily recommend them to our friends and the public.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
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A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
First Mortgage Sevens
AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from October 1
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
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AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.
The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

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ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

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NEW LOAN.
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At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

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The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

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Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
March 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
STEVENS ST., Nos. 227 and 229, Camden, N. J.—Two modern brick Dwellings.
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FAIRVIEW, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.—Country Place, 15 acres.
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BROWN, No. 2307—Modern Dwelling.
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SEVENTH (North), Nos. 2234 and 2238—Modern Dwellings.
FRANKLIN, No. 2235—Modern Dwelling.
CROWN, No. 234—Modern Dwelling.
Pew No. 96, M. A. Calvary Presbyterian Church.
424 shares New Creek Co., of Virginia.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
42 shares McKean and Elk Land and Imp. Co.
60 shares Seventh National Bank.
100 shares Buck Mountain Coal.
1 share Philadelphia Exchange Co.
5 shares Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.
10 shares Belmont avenue and Plank Road Co.
1 share Butchers' and Drovers' Association.
100 shares Clinton Coal and Iron Co.
500 shares Loan Medical Department of Pa. College.
40 shares Live Oak Copper Mining Co.
12 shares Ins. Co. of the State of Pennsylvania.
20 shares Union Banking Co.
100 shares American Buttonhole Machine Co.
26 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
2 shares Kensington National Bank.
30 shares West Jersey Railroad.
4 shares Glassboro and Carpenter's Landing Turnpike.
$10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Bonds.
500 shares Coulter Copper Mining Company.
Pew No. 118 Arch Street Presbyterian Church.
$2000 Memphis City Bond.
2 shares West Jersey Ferry Company.
Also, large lot of Oil Stocks.
Catalogues now ready.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,
March 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 15 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
March 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 17 4t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
March 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 18 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
March 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 3 19 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 464 North Seventh street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Elegant Rosewood Piano-Fortes, Fine French Plate Pier Mirror, Handsome Sideboard, Extension Table, Fine Brussels and other Carpets, China and Glassware, etc.
On Monday Morning,
March 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 464 North Seventh street, by catalogue, the entire handsome household furniture, including elegant walnut and plush parlor suit; rich-toned 7-octave piano-forte, made by Fisher, in elegant rosewood case; splendid French plate oval pier mirror, with console table; centre and bouquet tables; etagere; handsome walnut sideboard and extension tables; handsome walnut chamber suit, with wardrobe to match; fine spring and hair mattresses; handsome Brussels and Venetian carpets; mantel clocks; fine blinds; shades; curtains and cornices; hat stand; fine plated, china, and glassware, etc.
The furniture is in excellent condition, having been in use but a short time. 3 15 5t

Sale No. 912 Spring Garden street.
SUPERIOR PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM and Sitting-room Furniture, Fine Brussels and Imperial Carpets, Fine Oil Cloths, China and Glassware, Bedding, etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
22d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 912 Spring Garden street, the entire superior household furniture, etc. 3 15 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

CARD.—We call particular attention to our SPECIAL SALE on TUESDAY, March 22, at 10 o'clock, as it is held for the purpose of making room for the large and valuable stock of Linen Goods that will be sold the following Tuesday. The sale will comprise a desirable assortment of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, China, etc.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE
AT THE
AUCTION STORE, No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE; French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Brussels and other Carpets, Marble Mantel Vases and Card Receivers, Silver-plated Ware and Cutlery, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Office Tables, Decorated China Toilet Sets, Paintings, Engravings, Etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 22, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large and desirable assortment of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, China, etc.
FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.—Also, a large consignment of superior Plated Ware, comprising—Tea and coffee sets, with urns and trays to match; breakfast and dinner castors; butter dishes; cake baskets; spoons; ladles; forks, etc.
TABLE CUTLERY.—Also, a full assortment of ivory handle table cutlery, with carvers to match. 3 19 2t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.
Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 23

SALE OF PAINTINGS.
On Friday and Saturday Evenings,
March 18th and 19th,
At 7½ o'clock, we shall sell the entire collection of Mr. J. E. M'CLEES, without reservation, embracing—
150 FINE PAINTINGS.
The following artists are represented in the collection:
Rothermel, W. H. Weisman,
Bonfield, Barry Owen,
Herring, Reed,
Moran, Professor Brignor,
Hamilton, Professor Hiller,
Sheridan Young, W. E. Winner,
H. Gerlach, and many others.
Now on exhibition day and evening, with catalogues. 3 17 3t

A. BARLOW
will offer at public sale
On Tuesday Morning,
at 10 o'clock, his entire stock of
ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR FURNITURE,
consisting of parlor, chamber, and dining suits in walnut; sideboards, wardrobes, hat-racks, etageres, hair mattresses, mirrors, etc. All goods warranted. Goods packed and shipped for purchasers to any part of the United States. 3 19 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.
Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see *Public Ledger*. 1 13
N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, 11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.
W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.
Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets, notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. 3 19 6m

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
Philadelphia.
96

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROPOSED ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—An adjourned meeting of graduates of the Jefferson Medical College, for the purpose of forming an Alumni Association, was held this morning at 12 o'clock, in the lower lecture-room of the college building, Dr. Hatfield in the chair, and Dr. Mears Secretary. The committee appointed last Saturday to draft a constitution and by-laws presented their report, which was read and received, and was considered item by item.

After making a few unimportant alterations, the report was unanimously adopted as a whole.

On motion the Chair appointed a committee of five to nominate permanent officers.

The committee consisted of Dr. William S. Knight, Dr. J. C. Norris, Dr. J. R. Burden, Dr. Joseph A. McFerran, Dr. J. Ewing Mears.

During the absence of the committee the members present subscribed to the constitution, and a temporary treasurer was appointed, who received the dues.

The committee announced the following nominations:—

President — Professor S. D. Gross, M. D., LL. D.

Vice-Presidents — Drs. Nathan L. Hatfield, Washington L. Atlee, Ellwood Wilson, and Addinell Hewson.

Treasurer—Professor B. Howard Rand.

Recording Secretary—Dr. J. Ewing Mears.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Richard J. Dunglison.

Executive Committee—Professor Ellerslie Wallace, Drs. S. Wier Mitchell, A. C. Bournonville, Richard J. Levis, J. M. Da Costa, John H. Brinton, William Goodell, Professor J. Aitken Meigs, Drs. William L. Knight, S. W. Gross, R. M. Girvin, T. H. Bache, William H. Pancoast, J. C. Norris, F. F. Maury, William Thomson, W. W. Keen, William B. Atkinson, G. R. Morehead, W. H. Ford, T. H. Andrews, Jesse R. Burden, R. M. Townsend, O. H. Allis, K. N. Hatfield.

The nominations were agreed to, and the gentlemen were unanimously elected to their respective offices. The meeting then adjourned. The annual meeting of this association will hereafter be on the anniversary day, or the day immediately previous to the annual commencement of the college.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—John Cochran, Esq., of the Fifth ward, will address his Democratic fellow-citizens to-night at Ninth and Arch streets.

—Charles P. Clarke has been appointed by the Governor of New Jersey, and confirmed by the Senate, a commissioner of deeds for that State.

—Senator Nagle, the participant in the difficulty at Harrisburg, is a quiet, reserved, gentlemanly young man, but one that will not meekly bear an insult.

—Last evening Caledonian Lodge, No. 700, I. O. of O. F., the charter of which was granted by the Grand Lodge in the early part of the week, was constituted in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Locust street, above Eleventh. N. G., Alexander White; V. G., Henry Hatheway; Secretary, William B. Smith; Treasurer, William Taylor.

—The Schuylkill Navy are exhibiting more activity this season than they have for years. A number of regattas are proposed, and lively times may be looked for.

—Would it not be well for our clergymen to unite in offering prayer for the safety of the City of Boston to-morrow? Scripture tells us that the prayers of the righteous availeth much.

—Judge Kerr, although a bachelor and a stern magistrate, has a heart that melts in kindness towards children, as was shown in a case before him yesterday.

—We passed no less than eight hand-organs this morning, all playing "Shoo fly, don't bodder me." We doubt not but that the residents around heartily re-echoed the sentiment.

—It is stated that the Vigilant Engine Company will house their new steamer on the day that the Perseverance starts from Buffalo.

AID WANTED TO REBUILD A CHURCH.—An appeal is now being earnestly made to the public for aid towards the completion of the parish church at Fairfax Court House, Va. During the late war this church, together with that at Centreville, was entirely destroyed, while the financial ability of the congregation was hopelessly impaired. With many self-sacrificing efforts, and out of the deep poverty which no one unfamiliar with this desolated region can even remotely conceive, the afflicted people are striving to re-erect this house of God. It is neither finished nor furnished, and it can only become so by the gifts of outside friends. It is desired to complete it by the coming Easter. Mr. James B. Weaver, No. 719 Spruce street, is authorized to receive contributions, and his efforts, besides being prompted by the Rev. W. M. Dance, Rector of Fairfax, are endorsed by the following parish clergy of Philadelphia:—Rev. Thomas F. Davies, St. Peter's; Rev. William Rudder, D. D., St. Stephen's; Rev. W. F. Paddock, D. D., St. Andrew's; Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., St. Luke's; Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., St. James'.

ROW IN A BAGNIO.—Yesterday afternoon Thomas Boston and Terry Hackenstein entered a low den known as the Neptune House, No. 1031 Locust street, and soon raised a row with some of the female inmates. A battle followed, during which spittoons, glasses, stove-plates, etc., flew thick and fast. Terry at length received a blow on the side of the head, which felled him like an ox, and the battle then ended. The police now arriving, Terry and Thomas were taken into custody and marched to the Fifth District Station House, where Terry's head was stitched. Subsequently a detail of police visited No. 1031, and arrested all the inmates, consisting of Annie Davis, proprietress, Annie Reins, Carrie Martin, and Maggie Norton. Alderman Morrow committed the crew to Moyamensing.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A fellow is now going the rounds of the city professing to be a teacher of writing and an ornamental sign-painter. His mode of operation is to engage board in some house, stating that he has just obtained a job of work, and giving as security for his board a worthless check on the Commercial National Bank. Next day he borrows a few dollars for necessary expenses, and then leaves. He is about forty years of age, stout build, and wears a light moustache and goatee. Hand him over to the police.

FALSE ALARM.—About a quarter-past 1 o'clock this morning some scoundrel attempted to create a false alarm of fire by striking the box at Girard avenue and Broad street, and not succeeding, revenged himself by tearing the box to pieces. All good citizens should be on the lookout for these rascals, as there is a penalty of $500 and two years' imprisonment for any one caught tampering with the boxes, one-half of which sum goes to the informer.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—About 10 o'clock this morning Henry Selford, aged thirteen years, was accidentally shot in the hip by a boy named Fields, whilst he was playing with a pistol at Thirty-second and Hamilton streets. The injured lad was removed to his parent's residence, Hamilton street, above Forty-second. The wound is not a serious one.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Thomas Hardy is the name of a character who has been held in six hundred dollars bail by Alderman Dougherty to answer for the theft of a silver watch from one Henry O'Neill, at a firemen's ball a few nights since. Thomas was arrested yesterday at Third and Shippen streets.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—On Monday Mr. John G. Saxe will appear at the Academy of Music as the next lecturer in this course, and will discourse upon "French Folks at Home," after which he will recite his poems of "The Proud Miss McBride" and "The Press."

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 1·40 o'clock this morning the confectionery store of C. H. Rausch, No. 1321 Ridge avenue, was slightly damaged by fire.

VAGRANCY.—The Third District Station House last night accommodated 132 lodgers, most of them females.

## FALSE PERSONATION.

### An Englishman Playing a Detective.

Before United States Commissioner Phillips at noon to-day an Englishman named Edward Thompson had a hearing upon the charge of personating an internal revenue officer.

The evidence elicited was as follows:—

Hiram Wilt testified—I am a member of the firm of Wilt & Gale, dealers in tobacco, No. 140 North Third street; the defendant came into my place in the early part of the week and asked for a five cent cigar; he returned on Wednesday and asked for Mr. Wilt or Mr. Gale; he said that we sold a box of cigars without stamps, and he was a detective officer, and it was his business to look after these things; he subsequently said that I would have to appear before the United States Marshal the next day; I said that was the proper place to decide the matter, whereupon he said, "Never mind, I will be up to-morrow;" the prisoner then left; yesterday he came back again and asked if I would be in at three o'clock; I said I would; I then asked him if he was a detective, and he refused to reply; I asked for his authority, whereupon he tried to get out of the store and I sent for a policeman and had him arrested; at the police station the defendant called me one side and said I had better settle the matter; he refused to tell me his object in representing that he was an officer.

Peter Sides sworn—I am the special Assistant Assessor of the First District of Pennsylvania; do not know the defendant; he had no authority under me, and never had; I know all the special officers engaged in the Revenue Department.

John C. Pidgeon sworn—Am Assistant Assessor, First district, Tenth division; don't know the defendant; if he was a revenue officer in that district I would know it.

The prisoner said that he did not use the word "detective," but said he was detecting frauds on the Government.

The case was continued until Tuesday next, defendant being required to enter bail in the sum of $1000.

WATERFALLS.—A terrible din and hubbub was created in the neighborhood of Second and Market streets, about one o'clock to-day, by the breaking out of a fire in the waterfall manufactory of J. D. Oppenheimer, fourth story of the building No. 222 Market street. As usual the whole Fire Department was on hand and ready to drown the whole vicinity with water, but through the exertions of Chief Engineer Downey and Assistant Engineer Sweeney this was prevented. The fire was confined to the room in which it originated, entailing a loss for Mr. Oppenheimer of about $500, which is fully insured in the Manhattan of New York.

The third story is occupied as a cigar manufactory by William Lichter, who loses slightly by water.

The second floor is occupied by Messrs. Crawford & Buckley, jobbers in domestic and foreign dry goods. They lose a trifle by water.

The first floor is the tobacco establishment of Messrs. Hemphill, Chandler & Co. They are not damaged. The building is owned by William S. Hemphill. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed that some of the hair switches ignited from the chimney flue.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon Patrick Boyle, a driver of an ash cart, fell from the same at Sixteenth and Chesnut streets, and striking his head on the curbstone produced concussion of the brain. He was removed to his residence, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets.

PISTOL PRACTICE.—Between two and three o'clock this morning a row occurred between a lot of sailors on Oak street, between Noble and Green streets, during the progress of which several pistol shots were fired. No arrests were made.

OPEN HOUSES.—The following places were found open by the police during last night:—No. 121 S. Seventh, No. 507 S. Second, No. 414 S. Fifth, Nos. 406, 609, and 611 Walnut streets. Where are the thieves?

GAS-PIPE.—Two juveniles, named John Sterling and Brook Hague, were yesterday captured in an unoccupied house at Fifth and Pearce streets, whilst about removing some gas-pipes. Alderman Devitt sent the lads to Moyamensing.

BURGLARY.—Last night the cigar store of a Mr. Brell, No. 255½ S. Broad street, was entered through a back window and robbed of $10 in cash, and pipes, cigars, and tobacco to the amount of $150.

THE GRAHAM-MOONEY LEGISLATIVE CONTEST.—The taking of testimony in the case of Graham vs. Mooney has ended and the committee will make their report on Tuesday next.

## WILKES AND LELAND.

### Particulars of the Late Affray—Wilkes Struck from Behind—Indistinct Hints of Terrible Reprisals.

*From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

The simple facts of that incident were as follows:—We were walking down Broadway on Tuesday last, about 2 o'clock P. M., with our overcoat and undercoat both tightly buttoned, and our gloves buttoned on our hands. When near Pearl street, we were suddenly struck from behind, on the back of the head, with the hook of a light bamboo cane. We turned instantly and saw the rascal Leland, endeavoring to deal another blow, and, closing with him, snapped his cane in two. We then stepped backward to the doorway of a store to get position, and while doing so threw open our overcoat. Leland, seeing us still embarrassed with our undercoat and gloves, made another rush, but struck ineffectually with the pieces of the cane. He then quickly retreated, and, being surrounded by a great number of people, succeeded in making his escape. It was at an hour when there is a mob within every twenty feet of sidewalk on Broadway, and, not being hurt at all, we did not think it became us to press outward through the crowd, and to run after him, and so the Major got away. The Major was in great luck—greater probably than he will ever be in again, for when we next meet him he will cross the street. One thing we are frank to say, that we do not believe the fellow ever meditated the assault—nay, we are quite sure he never would have made it had he met us face to face. He was probably frenzied with liquor, and, seeing a chance to get in a blow by stealth, he delivered it, and soon after ran away, trembling at his own temerity. When the crowd had dispersed, we went along to our business, remained down town till about 5 o'clock, and in the evening dined with a party of ladies and gentlemen at the Westmoreland Hotel. On the way home we met Judge Dowling and some other friends, who, like the party at dinner, failed to notice any of those terrible hurts and marks which Leland was about that time detailing to reporters of the morning press. It was simply for the reason that those pretended wounds seemed to be the chief joy of the reporters that we confined ourselves, in the short note we wrote to the press on the following day, to the denial of that enjoyable fact. The whole affray was the work of a minute, and we will take this opportunity to say that there was no policeman who saw any part of it. One came afterwards and politely offered us his services, but we declined. We have no further remarks to make upon this affair at present. It will doubtless afford satisfaction to many rascals whom we have been obliged to castigate, at one time or another, but it will give no satisfaction to the Major. The Major knows that he will have to settle; and, whatever he may say, he feels very uneasy under the consciousness that he will not get away with the slight obligation he has placed us under. As for our other enemies, let them take their fill now and at the Major's flask. It is the only opportunity that he or they will ever have to smile together over a supposed advantage.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at
721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.
1 21 tf

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the Unite States 0

## FIFTH EDITION

### THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

### A Great Forgery at Baltimore.

### The New York Collectorship.

### *FROM BALTIMORE.*

**Heavy Forgery Case.**

BALTIMORE, March 19.—About eight months since two Englishmen arrived in this city and engaged in the produce commission business, one of them calling himself A. Cumminfort, at No. 79 South street, and the other John Mitchell, No. 48 Second street. In a short time they gained the confidence of merchants, and appearances indicated they were doing a thriving business.

Last Saturday night they suddenly disappeared, having victimized several parties in the city, among them a jeweller on Baltimore street, of $600, and leaving an unpaid hotel bill of $350. Information has been received that these men have arrived in New York, and on Wednesday last called upon Charles Unger & Co., No. 86 Exchange place, New York, with forged letters of recommendation from an agent of Unger & Co. in this city, stating they desired to purchase $41,500 in United States bonds. The bonds were handed to Cumminfort, for which he gave Unger & Co. a certified check for $43,989.

After receiving the bonds they remained in the office of Unger & Co. for a few moments and then left, since which time they have not been seen.

When the certified check was presented at a bank, the certification was declared to be spurious. It is also stated that Cumminfort and Mitchell, on the same day, succeeded in obtaining $9500 from two other brokers on Wall street, and attempted to negotiate a draft for $46,000 with another broker, but the last attempt was unsuccessful.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Collectorship Investigation.**

NEW YORK, March 19.—An investigation into the affairs of Collector Bailey's office in Cedar street is being conducted by experts, under the superintendence of Colonel Whiteley, United States Detective, but so far no defalcation has been discovered. There is not the remotest doubt that Bailey has decamped.

The *Post* says it is now established by investigation, and admitted by the friends of Bailey, that he is a defaulter to a large amount. The exact amount of the defalcation has not been ascertained, but it is believed to amount to a number of thousands of dollars.

### GENERALITIES.

**A Mysterious Assault and Robbery.**

Mr. Joseph A. Jackson, the proprietor of a loan office at No. 5 Amity street, New York, was the victim yesterday of a very mysterious assault and robbery. It appears that early in the afternoon a clerk in the employ of Mr. Jackson received a note purporting to come from a friend in the lower part of the city, requesting him to call and see him at once on urgent business. The clerk obtained leave of absence from Mr. Jackson, and went down town, and on arriving at the place appointed by his friend was astonished to learn that the latter had not sent him the note which he had received and that the signature was a forgery. Fearing that something was wrong, the clerk hurried back to the office, and on entering the place found his employer staggering about the office, bleeding profusely from a wound on the side of the head. Mr. Jackson could not give any connected account of the manner in which he was assaulted, but, as his breast-pin and watch are missing, it is supposed that he was assaulted by some thieves while he was sitting in a chair in his office and struck senseless by a blow on the head with a club or some other dull instrument.

**Elopement in Newark.**

Alvah Rose, a Newarker, residing at No. 143 Mulberry street, has lately disappeared simultaneously with the disappearance of two ladies, Mrs. Oese and Mrs. Lloyd, and the gossip-mongers assert that he has eloped with one or both of the inconstant wives. Rose has until recently resided in the family of Oese, with whom he has been on the most intimate terms. A few days ago he went, in company with Oese, to Paterson, and while there he gave his companion the "slip," and returned to Newark. When, on the following day, Oese returned to his home, he found his wife and one child missing, another child being left with the wife's mother. Mrs. Oese had taken her trunks, which it was ascertained, had been checked to Philadelphia. Telegrams were sent after the missing pair, and it was supposed that when they are caught Mrs. Lloyd, another friend of Rose's, would be found in their company. On Wednesday the police of Pittsburg found the eloping party, and telegraphed that fact to Mr. Oese, who, on the day following, arrived in that city, when, after a brief interview, at the Mayor's office, he reclaimed his wife. Meeting Rose on his departure from the office, he expressed his indignation by quietly knocking him down. Mrs. Lloyd still remains with the fascinating Rose.

### THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

"The markets to-day were unsettled and heavy, excepting for gold, which was steady.

"The extreme fluctuations were from 111⅞@112⅛, with the bulk of business at 112. The Gold Room is beginning to grow weary of the Funding bill agitation, and is becoming daily less sensitive to the Washington telegrams. The yielding to the lower figures was due to the weakening of rates in the foreign exchange market. With gold at 112 it is easy to see that the market is slowly passing into the control of speculators who are able to advance the requisite margin, which is hardly able to be obliterated except by a very close approach of gold to par. In the afternoon the price reacted from 112⅛ to 112 on the announcement that the Banking and Currency Committee would report a special Funding bill, or at least a substitute, restoring the features of foreign agencies, and requiring no exchange of bonds by the national banks.

"The rate on call ranged from four to five per cent., with the latter as the prevailing figure on stocks, and the latter on Government collaterals. Some houses paid as high as six per cent., even on choice securities, where the lenders were willing to advance the full market value of the collaterals pledged. The ease in the rate on call combats the tendency to firmness in the rates of commercial paper, and prices show less strength at the quotations of the past few weeks. From the tone of business at bank to-day a not unfavorable statement is looked for to-morrow afternoon."

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, March 19.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 109⅛; do. 1864, do., 108⅞; do. 1865, do., 109; do. do. new, 107⅞; do. 1867, 108⅞; do. 1868, 109; 10-40s, 105⅞; Virginia 6s, new, 71⅞; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton Company, 61; Cumberland preferred, 25; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 96; Erie, 24⅞; Reading, 95⅞; Adams Express, 60⅞; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 85⅞; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 118; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 194; Western Union Telegraph, 32⅞.

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ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
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## THIRD EDITION

### THE VEXED NAVAL QUESTION.

### The English Educational Bill.

### Debate in House of Commons.

### The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

### Death of a New York Journalist.

### The Latest Market Reports.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**American Tonnage.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A delegation of steamship men from New York, Boston, and the South was before the select committee on the decline of American tonnage to-day, advocating the Mediterranean and Oriental steamship bill. Among those present were W. A. Webb and Hiram Walbridge, of New York; Mr. Bryant, of Boston; Mr. Avery, of the Brunswick and Atlanta Railroad. Several arguments were made showing the necessity of the measure, and urging the speedy action of Congress.

**The San Domingo Treaty**

is receiving more attention from Senators since the President has manifested so great an interest in its behalf. Whatever may be said of its merits one fact is well known to Senators, namely, that the strongest advocates of annexation are persons who have bought up at a low figure evidences of indebtedness against San Domingo, mentioned in the treaty of annexation of the island. These evidences will be at par, and there is good reason to believe that there are several millions more than is supposed. Whether Grant is aware of these facts is not known, but Senators are, and the treaty will receive some rough handling, whether it is considered in executive or open session.

**Line and Staff.**

The Committee on Naval Affairs had a meeting to-day on the bill for the reorganization of the navy. The vexed question of line and staff was discussed for some time without producing any result.

**Tariff Speeches.**

Members who came to the House to-day with tariff speeches in their pocket, expected a full meeting of the House. When they saw how few were present they refused to deliver their speeches. Hereafter Saturday's session will probably be devoted to general business instead of buncombe speech-making.

**The Funding Bill.**

The Committee on Ways and Means is hard at work on the funding bill. It is expected the committee will report on Tuesday next. The indications are that the suggestions of Mr. Boutwell concerning the bill will be adopted, especially as the committee find that he is sustained by the President and prominent financiers all over the country.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**Democratic Caucus Action.**

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—The Democratic members of the Legislature, in caucus last night at Jefferson City, adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to call a State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers at the general election next November.

**Missouri Legislation.**

The House Committee on Registration will report a bill to-day providing various amendments to the registration law, including one for the registration of all men without regard to race or color.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill of condemnation of property contiguous to the approaches to the bridge at this point. It provides that $500,000 be borne by the city and $200,000 by the county of St. Louis; also, that the proposition be submitted to a vote of the people.

The joint special committee to investigate the management of the penitentiary for 1867-8 submitted majority and minority reports to the House yesterday. The former states that they reopened the investigation, afforded the parties implicated every opportunity for defense, and after a long and patient hearing they have reached the same conclusion they reported at the opening of the session, viz.:—The management of the penitentiary during the period specified was of the most reckless character, highly detrimental to the interest of the parties most implicated.

Ex-Auditor Thompson, ex-Warden Swift, and nearly all the officers near the person of the Governor, and several other officers, are charged with receiving work or supplies from the prison which was not charged to them or otherwise accounted for. The committee recommend that legal steps be taken to compel the delinquent officers then in power to pay for labor, supplies, etc., unaccounted for, and demand that such wanton violation of official faith shall not be passed over in silence.

The minority report dissents from these views and fully vindicates the ex-Auditor Thompson and ex-Auditor Swift. Both reports were ordered to be printed.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Book Publishers' Convention.**

NEW YORK, March 19.—The convention of school book publishers of the United States, after sessions occupying three days, adjourned last night. A Board of Trade was organized, with the following officers for the ensuing year:—William H. Appleton, President; Smith Sheldon, Vice-President; John C. Barnes, Secretary; C. C. Woolworth, Treasurer, all of New York.

Executive Committee—Robert S. Davis, Boston; Charles Scribner, New York; A. H. English, Pittsburg.

Arbitration Committee—J. A. Harper, New York; Henry Jonson, New York; T. M. Brewer, Boston; S. A. Potter, Philadelphia; O. J. Wilson, Cincinnati.

The retail prices for all school books are to be fixed by the respective publishers, from which a maximum discount has been fixed by the board, and the terms of sale to be cash in thirty days. All agents and commission accounts are to be withdrawn on or before July 1.

The action of the Convention was harmonious, and the regulations were unanimously agreed to.

**Death of a Journalist.**

George Wakeman, an editor of the *World*, died to-day of pneumonia, aged thirty years.

**Fatal Accident.**

Captain Phillips, of the schooner Ann Elizabeth, fell down the hold and was killed to-day.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**The English Educational Bill.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Commons, last evening, after some unimportant business, the Educational bill was again taken up, and Mr. Vernon Harcourt supported an amendment suggested by John Bright, namely, that the basis of the bill shall be religious equality. Without this its provisions were unjust. He objected to relegating the sectarian controversy to vestries.

The schools in the rural districts were sure to be monopolized by the Church, and Parliament, to prevent this, should settle the question on a basis of religious equality.

Mr. Mundella, member for Sheffield, spoke in favor of the bill, taking the ground that the merely permissive clauses should be made compulsory.

Mr. Hoare, member for Southampton, demanded the withdrawal of the religious clause of the bill.

Jacob Bright, member for Manchester, spoke in favor of the bill, claiming that it provided a school for every child, and made attendance compulsory.

The debate was continued until the adjournment at an early hour in the morning.

Mr. Temple favored the project for religious teaching, and Mr. Beresford Hope, member for Cambridge University, thought the plan heathenish.

Mr. Richard, member for Merthyr Tydvil, charged the Government with underrating the religious sense of the people, and Messrs. Bailey, of Herefordshire, and Fawcett, of Brighton, opposed the bill on general principles.

Mr. Dilke, of Chelsea, favored the Bright amendment and Mr. Gladstone deprecated it, as having a tendency to sunder the Liberal party. He vindicated the bill in a long speech, and eloquently appealed to both parties to support the measure. He reviewed and analyzed the arguments made against it, and showed that it was not an Imperial measure, and that it was nonpartisan in its character.

After speeches by Hardy and others in support of the bill, Bright's amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time, after which the House adjourned.

**The Honduras Railway Contract.**

LONDON, March 19.—The contract for the construction of the Honduras Railway was signed here on Thursday, and the work is to be begun within a year.

**The Roman Council.**

ROME, March 19.—There will be a meeting of the Œcumenical Council to-day, in order that the Pope may pronounce a Mass for the late Count Montalembert.

**The Coming Boat Race.**

LONDON, March 19.—Among sporting men the odds are against the Cambridge crew in the coming race with the Oxfords.

**Mr. Burlingame.**

BERLIN, March 19.—King William yesterday received the eldest son of the late Mr. Burlingame.

**Ship News.**

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—Steamship Russia, from New York, arrived this morning.

**Distressed Vessel Spoken at Sea.**

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—A vessel arrived here to-day which reports having spoken the barque Neptune, on March 13, with her cargo shifted, and it had been found necessary to throw a large part of it overboard. This was probably the barque Neptune, Captain Gittens, from New York, January 26, for Queenstown, although the Neptune, Captain Edwards, from Savannah, February 12, for Cork, is still at sea.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Fire in Maine.**

BANGOR, March 19.—The wooden block at the west end of Kenduskoag bridge was damaged to the extent of $80,000 by fire this morning. The following losses are reported:—Dresser & Son, clothing, $4000, insured for $2000; J. H. Flagg, boots and shoes, $7000, insured for $4000; Timothy Hurley and James Hurley, insured each for $3000, which was their losses; Bugbee & Co., $10,000, fully insured; J. E. Chapman, loss about $1000; insured; S. W. Sawyer, saloon, insured for $4000.

**Open Libraries on Sundays.**

BOSTON, March 19.—The bill to open public libraries on Sunday has been refused a third reading in the Senate by a vote of 19 to 10.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**Fire and Supposed Incendiarism.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 19.—Last night a fire was discovered in the second story of Hayden Brothers' dry goods store, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. The goods, counters, and shelving on the first floor, where the fire did not reach, were found to be saturated with benzine. The stock was valued at $60,000; the loss is between $15,000 and $20,000. The insurance is reported at between $40,000 and $50,000. Michael Hayden, one of the proprietors, was committed to jail, but afterwards released on $2000 bail. The other partners are absent from the city.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, March 19.—Cotton steady, and 500 bales middling upland sold at 23⅛c. Flour—State and Western dull, and prices favor buyers. Corn scarce and a shade better; new mixed Western, 91@98c.; New Jersey, $1·01. Oats advanced 1c. and in active speculative demand; State, 60@62c.; Western, 56@58⅛ in store and afloat. Beef quiet. Pork steady. New mess, $26. Lard dull; steam, in tierces, 14@14⅛c. Whisky quiet at 98⅛.

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| $500 Le gold l...c. 89 | 100 sh Read R..b30. 47⅞ |
| $1000 do.......... 88⅞ | 200 do.. ...s10.47·81 |
| $700 City 6s, N.ls.102 | 500 do.ls...s5&l.47·81 |
| $1000 Pa 1st mt..... 98 | 200 do.s5wn&l.47·81 |
| $1000 Read R 7s ..104⅛ | 100 do..ls.b10. 48 |
| $1000 U S 10-40s cp..105⅛ | 100 do. swn&l.47·81 |
| $4000 U S 5-20, 65.Jy.107⅞ | 300 do..ls.b60. 48 |
| $300 do . small.107⅞ | 100 do.. s5&in.47·81 |
| $750 do. cp.cp.108⅝ | 200 do ..ls.b30. 47⅞ |
| $500 do......cp 109⅛ | 100 do ..rg&in.47·81 |
| 103 sh Penna R..ls. 56⅛ | 100 do....s5&l.47·81 |
| 4 do.......... 56⅛ | 290 do.....s30. 48 |
| 200 sh O C & A R.b60 42 | 100 do.......... 47⅞ |
| 200 sh Reading..s10. 47⅞ | 200 do.ls..b5&in. 48 |
| 400 do...ls.s10.47·81 | 400 do..ls.b60. 48⅛ |
| 100 do.....b30. 47⅞ | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5000 City 6s. New.102 | 2 sh Phil & E R... 27 |
| $100 do ..Old.100⅛ | 100 sh Leh N..ab60. 31⅛ |
| $1350 Leh R 6s..ls. 90⅛ | 100 do.60d.saf30 31⅛ |
| 202 sh Penna R..ls. 56⅛ | |

### DIED.

*(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)*

BARCROFT.—On the 19th instant, STACY B. BARCROFT, in the 76th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge.

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. persons who have been in the Naval service of United States, their heirs or representatives, shoul make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

## FOURTH EDITION

### THE LATEST NEWS.

### The Absconding Collector.

### Convicted of Murder.

### News from the Dominion.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

WASHINGTON, March 19.

**The New York Collectorship.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

The report received here of the disappearance of Collector Bailey, of New York, created some excitement in Treasury circles. Intimations were received yesterday by Acting Commissioner Douglass that Mr. Bailey had disappeared, but no particulars reached the office here. Mr. Douglass at once, however, telegraphed to Supervisor Dutcher to take charge of the office, and Second Deputy Parnell was sent to New York last night, and reports are expected from these officers by to-morrow's mail of all circumstances connected with the departure of Mr. Bailey, and the condition of the business of the office.

**Home.**

Commissioner Delano, who has been absent from Washington for some time, was telegraphed to by Mr. Douglass yesterday that it was important he should be here to-day, and he accordingly left Philadelphia in the noon train and arrived here last night. He is now engaged with Secretary Boutwell concerning this matter. Bailey's district will be at once turned over to Collector Pleasonton, of the Fourth district. The rumor is prevalent that Commissioner Delano had resigned his office, but upon inquiry at the Internal Revenue office it is found that nothing of the kind has occurred.

**Nicholas' Trial.**

The trial of Albert Nicholas, colored, indicted for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law, was concluded to-day, J. E. Snodgrass, late of New York, counsel for the defense, making the closing argument, setting up the plea of insanity. The jury was mixed, white and colored, and entered a verdict of guilty. The court room during the trial was crowded with auditors, two-thirds of them being colored.

### *FROM THE DOMINION.*

**Protection of the Fisheries.**

HALIFAX, March 19.—In the Assembly yesterday Mr. Kirk presented a petition from fishermen, merchants, and inhabitants of Cape Cause complaining of the encroachments of American fishermen, and asking the government to bring the facts contained in the petition to the notice of the Dominion authorities and urge the adoption of measures for protecting the fisheries by armed vessels.

**Earthquake at St. John.**

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 19.—A singular phenomenon occurred at the commencement of the storm yesterday morning. A rumbling noise was heard and immediately afterwards a portion of the bottom of the harbor on the Carlton side sunk bodily; so where before at low tide was beach is now twenty feet of water. Some of the wharves were destroyed and lumber carried adrift.

**Commercial Affairs.**

OTTAWA, March 19.—On Monday next, Sir A. T. Galt will move the following amendment to Mr. Huntington's resolution, that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General representing that the increasing productions of the Dominion demand a more extensive market and more unrestricted interchange of commodities with other countries, that great advantages would result from placing the Government of the Dominion in communication with all the British Possessions and foreign States which might be willing to negotiate for commercial arrangements tending to this result; that it is expedient to obtain from the Imperial Government all necessary powers to enable the Government of the Dominion to enter into direct communication for such purposes with the British Possessions and foreign States, and that in all cases such proposed commercial arrangements shall be subject to the approval of her Majesty.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**The Richmond Imbroglio.**

RICHMOND, Va., March 19.—At daylight this morning, when Cahoon's police were being stationed, the Ellison police went around and gobbled them all up, and they proceeded to arrest all of Cahoon's police to be found on the streets, stripping off their badges and disarming them. Those of the Cahoon force who were not caught took refuge in the station house. At noon the Second Police Station surrendered to Ellison's police. Early this morning the United States Marshal served a notice on Mayor Ellison, the Chief of Police, and City Council, that Cahoon would move, before Judge Underwood, of the United States Court, on Wednesday next, for an injunction to restrain him from acting as Mayor. Cahoon held a court this morning, as also did Mayor Ellison. There has been no disturbance to-day. Cahoon's force is reduced to about thirty men, shut up in a station house, and Ellison's force, of about two hundred and fifty, have possession of the city.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomati Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY ROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30